BOUND SEP 11 1934

The Literary Digest
for January 6, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 1

Copyright, 1933, by Funk & Wagnalls Company

Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

+ + +

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY
What the Country Expects of Congress 5
Japan's Crown Prince 6
Teaching the Pan-American Dove to Coo 7
Harvard Professor Explores "Reverent Science" . . . 8
The Vast Powers of the FSRC 8
Motion-Pictures Move Into the New Deal 9
At the Observation Post 10
News and Comment From the National Capital . . 11
Digest Readers Differ on Radio Programs 12
They Stand Out From the Crowd 13

FOREIGN COMMENT
What the Reichstag Arson Verdict Disclosed 14
The Crusade Against Slave Trading in Abyssinia . . 15
Half a Million Villages—The Heart of India 15

LETTERS AND ART
The Monte Carlo Ballet Arrives 16
Opera for the Masses 17
Blaming America 17
"Job" Triumphs in a German Play 17
The Art Dictator 17
Among the Outstanding Books of the Week 30
On the Screen 31

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Climate in Northern Hemisphere Since Ice Ages . . 18
Study Structural Stress With Aid of Light 19
Protecting Grain From Vermin 19
Tightness of Bottle Caps 19
How Fossil Animals Look When Discovered 20
Inrerest in Sciences 20
Science Snap-shots 20

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE
Asia Awaits Choice of Tibet's New Dalai Lama . . . 21
War Among Pacifists 21
A New Version of the Four Gospels 22
New Chief of Chaplains 22
Secretary Perkins Explains 22

PLAYING THE GAME
Intramural Sports Shift Emphasis in Athletics 24
Luck and the Law of Averages in Bridge 26
Hitler Prepares for Olympics 27

MISCELLANEOUS
The National Child Health Recovery Program . . . 28
The Little Theaters Inspire a Renaissance 29
The Lexicographer's Easy Chair 32
Topics in Brief 33
From Our Readers to Our Readers 34
The Greatest Book Purchase on Record 39
The Spice of Life 40

INVESTMENT AND FINANCE
The Week in Business Summatized 36
To Act for the Protection of Foreign Bond Investors 37
Insurance and Falling Planes 37
England and Japan in World-wide Trade War . . . 38

Information for Subscribers

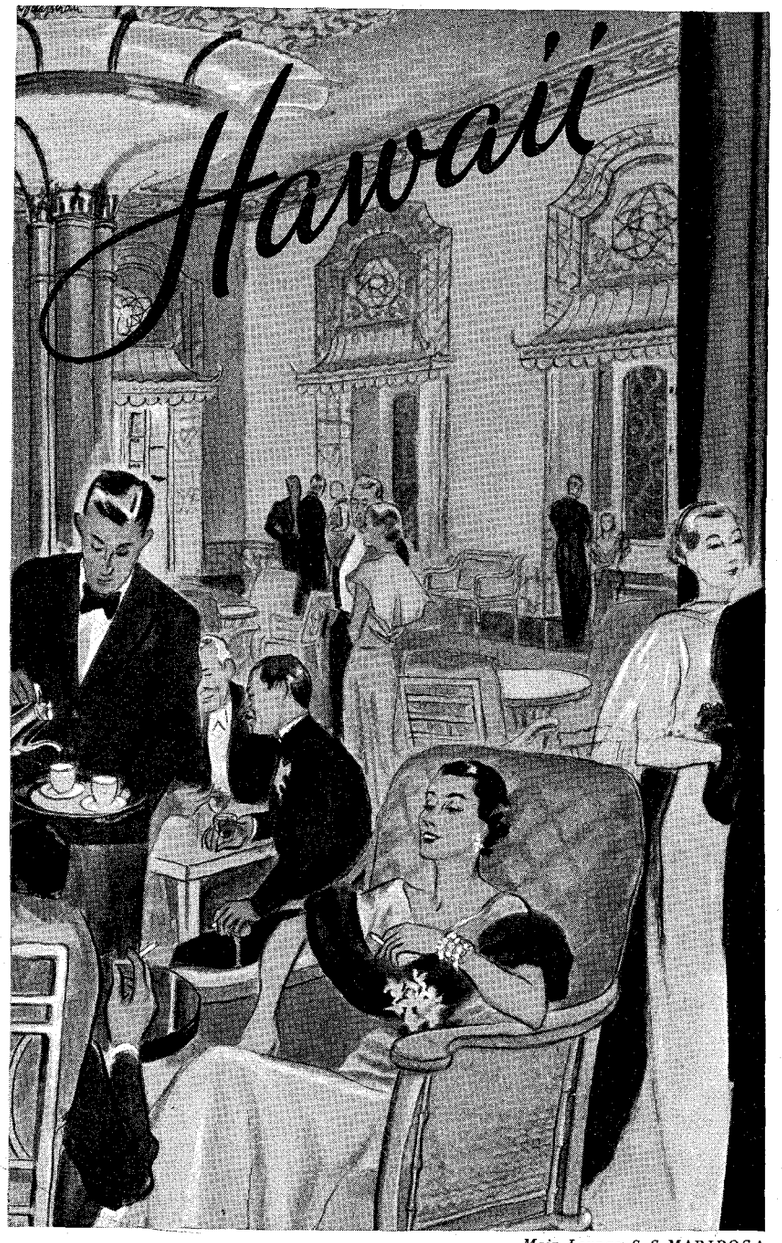
TERMS: $4.00 a year, in advance; $2.00, six months; 10 cents a copy; Canada, $6.60 a year; $3.30 six months; 15 cents a copy; other foreign countries, $5.00 a year.

Semiannual Indexes will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them.

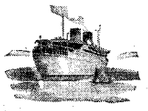
Instructions for *renewal*, *discontinuance* or *change of address* should be sent two weeks before the date they are to go into effect. Both old and new addresses must always be given.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, WILFRED J. FUNK, *President*; ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, *Vice-President and Treasurer*; WILLIAM NEISEL, *Secretary*, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., London Office, 14 Salisbury Square. Printed in the U. S. A. Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Additional Entry at Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, O. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office Department Ottawa, Canada.

THE LITERARY DIGEST title is registered in U. S. Patent Office, and in Foreign Countries. PUBLIC OPINION, New York, and CURRENT OPINION, New York, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST. (Title registered in U. S. Patent Office.)



Main Lounge, S. S. MARIPOSA



Hawaiian zest for living sounds the keynote on the "Lurline", "Mariposa", "Monterey" and "Malolo", magnificent, new ships that exalt the pleasure of travel. In grand salons Hawaiian natural splendor soothes your senses from wall and tapestry. In lanai suite or single stateroom twentieth century genius outdoes itself for the traveler's comfort and happiness. + + Five days—then Hawaii. Another world in this world. *A place to linger.* Summer does the year 'round. The cost? To suit modest purses.

SOUTH SEAS . NEW ZEALAND . AUSTRALIA *via Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji*

New ships—"Mariposa" and "Monterey"—to travel lanes of the Southern Cross. 15 days to New Zealand. 18 days to Australia. Low costs whisper—you can.

We have remarkable brochures . . . with pictures . . . So have all travel agencies.

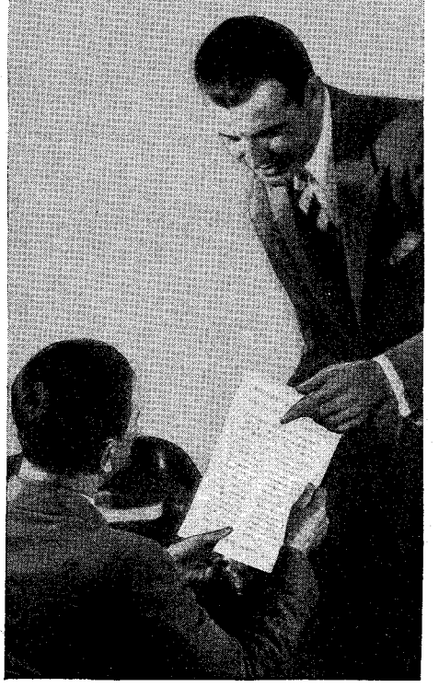
Matson Line ★ Oceanic Line

New York . Chicago . San Francisco . Los Angeles . Seattle . Portland

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

There is No Substitute for SECURITY!

On this Principle Life Insurance was Able to COME THROUGH the Depression Years with Flying Colors



IN THE management of the trust which men call Life Insurance, there is no place for Chance. Security is the only thing that counts . . .

. . . the Security that comes from the conservative, studied selection of investments for Life Insurance funds.

. . . the Security that comes from *diversifying* these investments . . . reducing to an absolute minimum the possibility of loss.

. . . the Security that comes from the establishment of ample reserves to take care of all contingencies — of war, of plague, or of panic.

. . . the Security that is based on a steady flow of premium and interest income, both in good times and bad, making it unnecessary to sacrifice investments to obtain cash.

How else could Life Insurance—the outstanding industry of the entire depression era—have ridden out the hurricane of the last few years? How else could Life Insurance have paid (as it did pay) three and one-half billions of dollars in claims and kindred obligations . . . four and one-half billions of dollars in loans and cash values? How else could Life Insurance have done the almost incredible thing of investing for the benefit of policyholders two billions of dollars in new securities during those days of money scarceness?

In Life Insurance there is *no substitute for Security!*

* * *

Quite similarly and even more vitally there is no substitute for Security where YOUR investments are concerned . . . where protection to your family is an issue . . . where funds for your advanced age mean something.

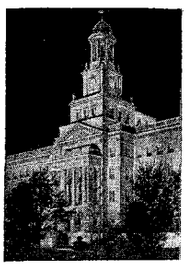
Life Insurance offers these things with a degree of certainty which no other means provides. Life Insurance has demonstrated this fact under conditions which we hope the world will never confront again.

* * *

And so Provident Mutual, with a pardonable feeling of pride in the fact that its own record during the depression years was an outstanding one, says this to you: Invest through Life Insurance. Protect your family through Life Insurance. Provide for your own retirement through Life Insurance. Naturally, we recommend that you do these things through Provident Mutual . . . but whether through Provident Mutual or some other well-established, conservatively managed company, invest through Life Insurance now. It's safe! It's sound! It's SECURE!

* * *

Does a curtailed income seem to bar your way to sufficient life insurance? If so, you will want to have a copy of an interesting budget book, "The Most for Your Money." Just mail the coupon—No obligation of any kind.



PROVIDENT MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Founded 1865

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a complimentary copy of "The Most for Your Money."

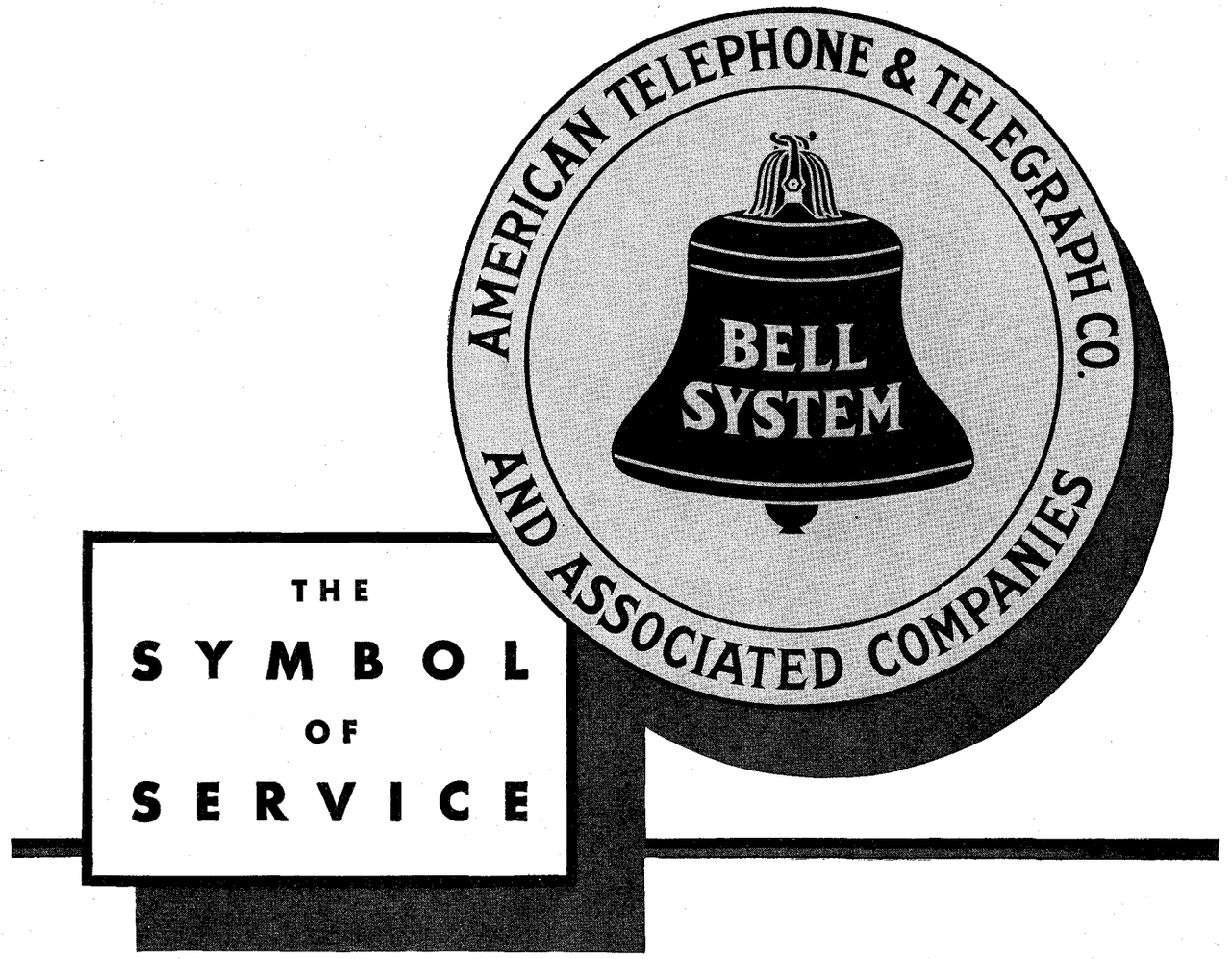
*Name*_____
LD-32

*Date of birth*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



WELL-KNOWN to millions of telephone users is the circular emblem of the Bell System. Its importance is not in its plain and simple design but in what it represents. Back of it is the far-flung organization that enables you to talk to almost any one—anywhere—at any time. It is the mark of a friendly service.

The Bell System consists of twenty-four regional companies, each attuned to the needs of the territory it serves. There is also the Bell Telephone Laboratories, working ceaselessly and scientifically to improve the scope and value of your telephone. There is the Western Electric Company, specializing in the economical production of telephone equipment of the highest quality. Co-ordinating and assisting the work of the operating companies, Bell Laboratories and Western Electric, is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It looks upon the operation of telephone service as a public trust and is owned largely by the people it serves.

There are today nearly 700,000 stockholders of American Telephone and Telegraph. They represent a cross-section of the American people; they come from every walk of life and live in every state of the Union. Yet no one owns as much as one per cent of its stock.

Everything has been planned and organized for one specific purpose—to give you the best possible telephone service at the lowest possible cost. That is the ideal and the goal. That is why the work of improvement goes steadily on.

A telephone serves you in many ways each day. It runs your errands; takes you to friends and brings them to you; speeds aid in emergency. It does these things and many more—for a few cents a day. The Business Office of your local Bell Telephone Company, or any employee, will gladly take your order.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK The Literary Digest January 6, 1934

What the Country Expects of Congress

President's Personal Popularity Will Prevail Over Criticism of His Policies, Is Consensus of Newspaper Editorial Opinion

THE session of Congress which opened this week is one that we can safely predict will be historic. Aside from its legislative achievements, it will always be remembered as the first regular Congressional session—since the Constitutional machinery began to function to meet in January instead of December, being affected by the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution which ends "lame duck" sessions. Ordinary sessions of Congress have convened on the first Monday in December. But the first session of a new Congress meeting after the November election did not convene in the following month but in the December of the following year. This, of course, meant that the members did not come together for their second session until after the election, in which naturally many members had been defeated, and thus put in the "lame duck" class.

The first session of the present, or Seventy-third Congress, was called as a special session by President Roosevelt to meet the national emergency last March. It put through a tremendous recovery program, and gave President Roosevelt emergency powers such as no other American President ever wielded in time of peace.

The President's recovery program has just been started. The new organizations are only fairly well in motion. It will be impossible for this session of Congress to pass judgment fairly on the efficacy of the recovery program. Congress will, however, be asked to enact measures supplementing the program and making changes desired by the President. There will be criticism of individual measures—and perhaps even more criticism of personages charged with administration of the recovery program—but the Washington correspondents feel that when the talk is over Congress will go along with the President. And this is also what the country desires and expects, as may be seen from the editorials representing the press in every section of the country, which we quote farther on.

The Republican Opposition

How long will this Congress be in session? Speaker Rainey looks for a short session ending not later than the middle of May. But many Congressmen feel that it will probably be June before they can end their work in Washington and—in the case of one-third of the Senate and all of the House—mend their political fences preparatory to the November election.

Speaker Rainey, it may be added, expects that the President's recovery program will be supported by nearly all the Democrats and many of the Republicans. Republicans, it will be remembered, have practically agreed on a policy of watchful waiting, which correspondents believe is both patriotic and politically prudent. Partizan outbursts, if they come, are more likely to be heard toward the end of the

THE PRESIDENT

session, when the campaign is closer at hand. In the meantime, Republicans, politically speaking, hope for Democratic dissensions and administrative mistakes.

But all opposition need not necessarily be sheer partizanship. In a parliamentary government it is assumed that the opposition party plays a valuable part in calling attention to the errors of the party in power, and in suggesting a substitute program. After all, wrote David Lawrence for the Consolidated Press, there is room for an opposition of a constructive character in Washington during the present session of Congress. Some Republicans, he said, think in terms of Hoover days and the old order, believing that the pendulum will swing back as a result of Democratic mismanagement. But other Republicans, taking it for granted that the old order is gone forever, believe that it is "up to the opposition party to offer to the public a better program than that which has been advanced. If the Republicans can present an improvement upon the New Deal or perhaps a new deal of their own, they will thrive as an opposition party; but if their tactics are wholly negative, they will only tend to solidify the Democratic ranks."

But, after all, the members of the Congress are essentially representative of the opinion of the country. What do the people expect Congress to do? To help find an answer to this question THE LITERARY DIGEST has asked for the opinion of a group of representative newspapers, whose replies appear below. Summing them up, it appears that Congress is expected to follow President Roosevelt, altho there are suggestions that this session will not be as docile as the previous one, and that there will be considerable vocal criticism.

The North and East

Boston Transcript (Rep.) "Congress will not be in quite so docile a mood as last spring, but the President should be able to crush, before it is born, any serious uprising against policies already in effect and to put through without much difficulty any new policies that he has in mind."

Buffalo Courier-Express (Ind.) "Our guess is ultimate support of the President."

Manchester (N. H.) Union (Rep.) "The session will not turn itself into a rubber-stamp as its predecessor did. But with the Republicans deciding to remain dormant it ought not to be difficult for the President to retain a strong working majority in his own party."

Boston Post (Dem.) "Congress will, we feel, show no disposition to rock the boat. Opposition to the President will be insignificant."

Newark News (Ind.) "Democratic majority will still take orders from Roosevelt."

Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.) "Roosevelt's name is magic to an overwhelming majority of voters, and Congress knows it. The honeymoon will be over, but there is no sign of a divorce between the White House and Capitol Hill."

The South

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (Dem.) "The outlook is for a session well under the President's control, and prevailingly in the mood to carry on along the broad lines of the Roosevelt philosophy."

Alanta Journal (Dem.) "Congress, we believe, will support the President on all

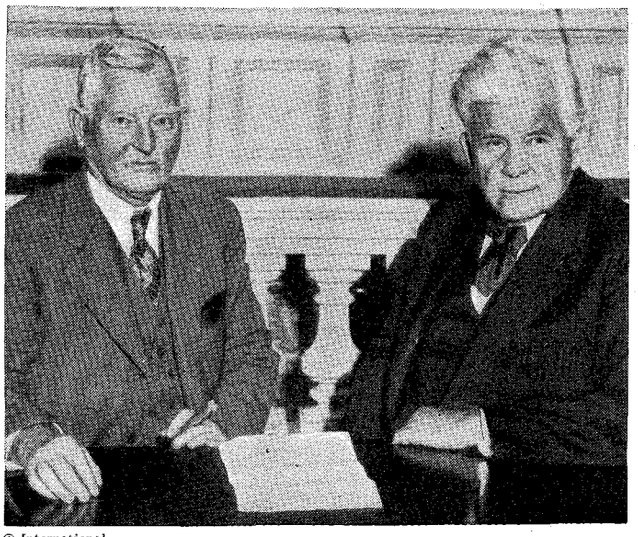
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

major issues, not only because his party has firm control in both House and Senate, but for the better reason that the welfare of the nation so counsels and the will of the nation so demands."

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) "Congress will follow the President in all policies specifically urged by him."

Macon Telegraph (Dem.) "We interpret large majority sentiment loyal to the President now as when inaugurated."

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.) "Congress is expected to support the Roosevelt policies, and probably will."



© International

Vice-President John N. Garner and Speaker Henry T. Rainey, the big bosses on Capitol Hill

Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.) "There will be plenty of squawking in Congress, but it is unlikely that the President's control over the situation will be seriously shaken. So long as he remains the country's idol Congress will do little disruptive of the Roosevelt program."

Miami Herald (Dem.) "Congress, now overwhelmingly Democratic, will be governed by the wishes of the people, and will yield on all major projects to the plans of the President."

New Orleans Times-Picayune (Dem.) "Predictions of harmony by Democratic leaders are being taken with a grain of salt, but there seems no reason to question their actual voting strength. From within the Democratic ranks will come the more querulous and annoying attacks. But with the liberal Republicans pledged to refrain from sniping, the outlook is much more comforting than it was a few months ago."

Dallas News (Dem.) "In general the two Houses must rally behind the White House. The honeymoon may be over but the weaker party to the Democratic marriage knows that it must demonstrate that it can keep house or break up the entire matrimonial arrangement."

El Paso Herald-Post (Dem.) "Congress will sustain the President's major policies."

The Middle West

Grand Rapids Herald (Rep.) "The President will have his way in the end."

Milwaukee Journal (Ind.) "A good deal more than half of Congress will declaim about a thousand inequities, ask for the moon, and be grateful for a thin wedge of pie, then adjourn in order to cling to the President's coat-tails in seeking reelection."

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.) "Controversy aplenty as the session opens; some of it bitter, some of it justified; some sincere and some mere partizan maneuvering for advantage. The Administration need not fear it. Recovery speaks for itself and it speaks a language which millions of Americans can understand."

Cincinnati Post (Ind.) "The majority will continue to give rather thorough support to the Administration, but there'll probably be sniping and even heavy artillery from elements who won't want to be saved from themselves."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) "The session will not be as docile as the last one, but it is probable that in the main it will acquiesce in the desires of the President."

The Kansas City Journal-Post (Ind.) "In the debates it may occasionally look bad for Mr. Roosevelt, but in the voting he will win."

Wichita Beacon (Ind.) "Congress will remain in back of the President in major problems."

Pierre (S. D.) Capital-Journal (Ind.) "Congress will back President Roosevelt in practically every activity so far undertaken or advanced."

Far West and Pacific Coast

Helena Independent (Dem.) "The people themselves will likely whip balky members of House and Senate into line with the Roosevelt program."

Denver Post (Ind.) "Open hostility to Administration policies has flared up in only a few quarters, but the coming Congress will not be the rubber-stamp with which President Roosevelt played last year. The patronage club with which he whipped recalcitrants into line has been worn out. And the distribution of jobs has aroused considerable dissatisfaction. Prohibition has been repealed. The feeling that any objection to any Administration policy borders on treason is waning."

Seattle Times (Ind.) "The feeling seems to be that Congress will work fairly well with the President."

Portland Oregonian (Rep.) "The signs indicate Congress will follow and support the President in his recovery policies."

Los Angeles Times (Rep.) "The consensus of the best informed seems to be that the coming Congressional session will be sound, and fury signifying nothing. The gravest danger that confronted the country in the fall months appears to have receded—the danger of an inflationist revolt. With both the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor lobbies lined up against inflation, with part of the silver forces pacified, and the agrarians split, it seems that the President can hold Congress in line on this matter."

Japan's Crown Prince

The long-deferred hopes of Japan's 95,000,000 people were realized on December 23 when a son was born to the Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako in the Imperial Palace at Tokyo, amid the rich medieval ritualism that surrounds the world's oldest dynasty. If he survives, he will some day rule as the 125th Mikado, continuing the unbroken line which, according to Japanese belief, was founded 2,500 years ago by Omaterasu Omikani, Goddess of the Sun.

The new-born Crown Prince of the Empire weighed seven pounds three ounces, and in length measured nineteen and three-quarter inches. Two long blasts of sirens awakened Tokyo at dawn, as Associated Press dispatches related, proclaiming what devout Japanese considered the best tidings the nation had heard in years. If the child had been a girl, a single blast would have been blown. The Imperial Heir was named "Akihito Tsugu." In English this might be freely translated as meaning "Heir of Enlightened Benevolence."

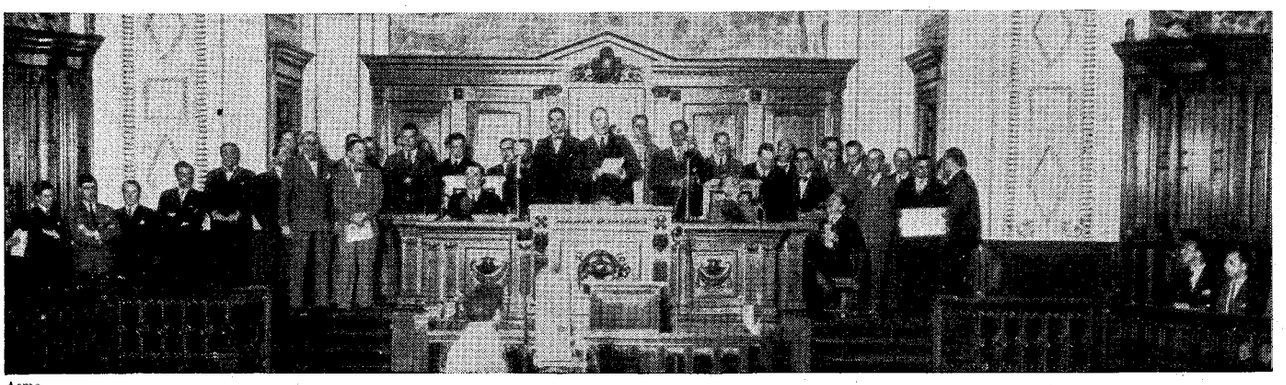
Four times previously, since the marriage of Emperor Hirohito and his Consort nearly ten years ago, the nation had anxiously awaited the announcement of a similar *gokeiji* (honorably auspicious event), but each time they were disappointed because the arrival was a girl. And none of the Emperor's three surviving daughters, according to the modern law of the Imperial succession, borrowed from Europe half a century ago, may succeed to the Takamikura, the "august high seat."

Within a short time after his birth the infant was presented with a sword—a symbol of life-force of the new baby and believed to ward off evil. The sword was a gift from the Emperor. It may be several years before the son is installed formally as Crown Prince, and the press recalled, that the present sovereign of Japan was fifteen when he was formally proclaimed.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Teaching the Pan-American Dove to Coo

Montevideo Conference Ends as an "Exciting Festival of Peace," With Dollar Diplomacy Forgotten, and a Hands-Off Pledge by Secretary Hull Insuring Harmony



Acme

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN THE OPENING SESSION AT MONTEVIDEO

Foreign Minister Alberto Mañé of Uruguay shown as he addressed the Delegates

A MORE thorough understanding has been brought about between the nations of North, South and Central America, declared Secretary Cordell Hull at the close of the Montevideo Conference, than at any time in two generations.

To crown the seventh Pan-American parley, Foreign Minister Alberto Mañé, of Uruguay, threw a rosy light on the Monroe Doctrine by crediting the United States with a Messianic spirit toward its neighbors, and saying that this country had "created Pan-Americanism as a state of mind and a continental sentiment, instead of a political system."

Dollar diplomacy was politely forgotten. With Latin grace, Dr. Mañé pictured the nations assembling for the love feast "with a recondite frenzy of hope, and the sweet perplexity of friendship."

Hull Pledges Cooperation

Above all, Secretary Hull pledged himself fervently to continued cooperation with the League of Nations Commission and the President of Paraguay in their program for trying to end the war in the Gran Chaco between Paraguay and Bolivia.

It was all beautifully staged. Latin-American pageantry excelled itself. Gold lace, plumes, swords, spurs, ribbons and stars agreed to perfection with cascades of complimentary oratory and spasms of bowing from the hips. The exalted rank of the mobilized excellentissimos was a never-failing inspiration for ceremonial. A dozen prime ministers, a dozen secretaries of State, a bevy of foreign secretaries—and every dignitary a high-powered orator shining with medals and moral purpose.

The closing session was described by John W. White, in a special cable to the New York *Times*, as "a dramatic and exciting festival of peace, at which the American nations turned over to the League of Nations their one war problem," and he continued:

"Alfonzo Lopez of Colombia struck the key-note when he said, 'We turn over to the League what we were incapable of settling.'

"The assembly chamber resembled a great opera-house on a festive occasion. Its galleries were packed with stylishly dressed women, and the floor was crowded with delegations, diplomats and specially invited guests. Outside the Uruguayan Presidential Guard and Military Cadets in full-dress uniforms rendered honors to each arriving delegation, and a military band played their respective national anthems."

Dr. Mañé opened the session with the announcement that Secretary of State Cordell Hull had presented a motion regarding the Chaco war. The motion urged that no question of honor was now involved between Bolivia and Paraguay, and further fighting would not be justified, hence the conference besought them to settle their differences reasonably.

One reads of a hearty ovation to Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of State, the delegates rising to applaud him and adopt his motion by acclamation.

A Day of Ovations

It was a day of ovations. All the figures connected with the war in the Gran Chaco received enthusiastic demonstrations.

"By this time," observes Mr. White, "the assemblage was tense with emotion. Dr. Mañé invited Julio Alvarez del Vayo, chairman of the League Chaco Commission, to address the session. Señor del Vayo thanked the conference for its collaboration in the League's efforts in favor of peace, and lauded the success of President Terra and the conference in arranging an armistice. He read a telegram the commission sent to the Presidents of Bolivia and Paraguay to-day urging an extension of their armistice until midnight January 14.

"Secretary Hull spoke again, saying:

" 'All who love humanity are hoping and praying that these two fine peoples, who have been so long in a death grapple, will now be able to meet the supreme test of civilization by entering upon a lasting peace. Useless shedding of blood has no place in the age in which we live. With innumerable agencies for the peaceful settlement of disputes between nations, war is useless as well as odious and repulsive, and a challenge to organized society.

" 'The present war is as deplorable as it is dangerous in its consequences to all neighboring countries. The peoples here represented must rise to demand that the awful scourge of war be banished, and that this fighting permanently cease.'

"In addition to praising Señor Terra and the conference leaders for their peace efforts, Mr. Hull declared: 'League of Nations agencies have functioned steadily and efficiently.' "

Non-Intervention Pledged

Harmonious feeling at the close of the conference had been insured by Secretary Hull's declaration just before Christmas that "no Government need fear intervention on the part of the United States under the Roosevelt Administration." President Roosevelt later announced in a speech to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, a national policy "opposed to armed intervention."

Another incident that promoted harmony was the reversal, after personal intervention by President Roosevelt, of the American delegation's initial opposition to the nationality treaty reading:

"The contracting States agree that from the going into effect of this convention there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practise relating to nationality."

The original hesitation over this country's policy in the matter has been traced to an anxiety at Washington lest the assent to absolute sex equality should hamper the cause of bettering conditions for women in American industry. Mrs. Roosevelt issued a denial that she had taken any part either for or against the equal rights treaty.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Harvard Professor Explores "Reverent Science"

Technical Discussions Pause as Dr. Davis Expounds High Code of Behavior at Gathering of 3,000 Savants

As the most severe snow-storm that has swept the Atlantic seaboard in years raged outdoors, 3,000 scientists from all parts of the country gathered last week in Boston to consider the present state of knowledge about this troubled universe; to talk of the atom, the newest advances in medicine, chemistry's triumphs in fashioning new things from old materials, and scores of new landmarks perceived along science's ever-widening frontiers.

The occasion was the ninety-third annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which represents 139 scientific societies and organizations with a membership of 20,000. During the week more than 1,400 papers were read, an outpouring of new scientific knowledge greater than in any recent meeting of the Association, and exceeded only by the meeting of 1928 in New York City, when about 2,200 papers were read.

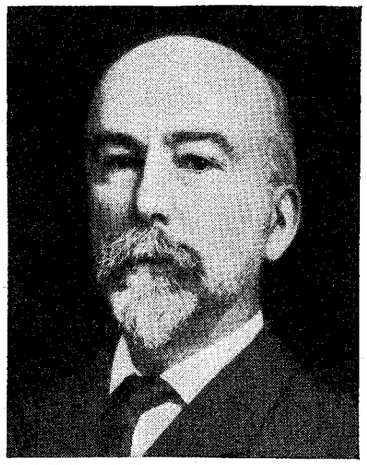
In addition to the flood of papers on technical subjects, there were indications that scientists are becoming conscious of their position as leaders of thought in the human community as well as explorers of the mysterious and unknown regions of the physical universe. Among the discussions of great general interest was one that had virtually nothing to do with scientific discovery, but which explored the present relations of those ancient antagonists, science and religion.

It was the second annual Hector Maiben lecture, given this year by Dr. William Morris Davis, Professor Emeritus of Geology, of Harvard University. Dr. Davis asserted that the centuries-long conflict between Christian theology and modern science apparently ended in the Victorian era with the triumph of science. It has been followed by an era of reconciliation, during which there has been growing a kind of "reverent science," which he described as Christianity freed from myth, miracle and other unscientific views, but clinging firmly to the ethical teachings.

It is now being more and more generally perceived by intelligent people, he said, that religion, like science, is a natural production of the human mind, and has passed through a long evolutionary process, supplanting the simple devil-worship of savages with the highly complicated theology of the Victorian age. While many minds still rebel at the idea that religion is a product of human mind rather than of divine revelation, Dr. Davis believes that "just as the natural evolution of organic species, which was objected to so vehemently when proposed by Darwin seventy years ago, is now increasingly accepted in place of the miraculous creation of species as formerly believed, so the natural evolution of religions, which may be objected to to-day, will be increasingly accepted by the next generation of Christians."

Here, in brief, are some of the articles of faith upon which Dr. Davis believes "reverent science" is founded:

"Reverent science devoutly refrains from assuming to know the nature and thoughts of a Supreme Being by imputing even the best of human thoughts and nature to Him.



M. I. T. News Service

Prof. William M. Davis, who sees a growing reconciliation between religion and science, with the ethical teachings of religion retained

It stands humbly silent before the ever-expanding mystery of the universe.

"Reverent science has a secure faith in the persistence of natural law through time and space, because such persistence has repeatedly been shown to be in the highest degree probable. In view of this faith, certain reported events, known as miracles, which interrupt natural law, are discredited.

"Reverent science believes that various communities or tribes or peoples have, through their purely human efforts, gradually formulated such rules of behavior, or codes of morals, or principles of ethics, as seemed fitted for their needs in the successive stages of savagery, barbarism, civilization or enlightenment. It is the clear duty of every one not only to live up to the code of his community, but also to try to improve it.

"Reverent science accepts, without asking to know, whatever fate is in store for us after death, be it immortality or annihilation, in the complete trust that it is a fate fitting the part we have to play in the unfathomable mystery of existence.

"Reverent science is much concerned with making our life on earth as good, as unselfish and as helpful to others as possible, not in order to receive posthumous reward for doing so, or in fear of posthumous punishment for not doing so, but in the convinced belief, based on long human experience, that in a life so conducted man finds his highest and deepest satisfactions and his fewest regrets."

The Vast Powers of the FSRC

Long inured to the proliferation of Federal agencies to promote recovery the daily press of the country paid only casual attention to the organization in October of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. Its avowed object of purchasing agricultural surpluses for distribution among the unemployed and their dependents met with generally favorable comment. But with the recent publication of its articles of incorporation under the generous laws of Delaware, a gasp of astonishment, not unmixed with apprehension, has been exhaled from representative editorial pages. "It has a wider sweep," notes the Boston *Herald*, "than any other New Deal legislation." The Baltimore *Sun* speaks of its "broad, almost limitless powers." Under the title "A New Monster," the New York *Herald Tribune* says of it that "it opens up limitless possibilities for Federal interference and regulation."

Briefly, the FSRC, as it has come to be known, is empowered to purchase, store, handle and process surplus farm or other commodities, "and to dispose of the same so as to relieve the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment and/or to adjust the severe disparity between the prices of agricultural commodities and other commodities and products thereof." It is vested with authority "without restriction or limit as to amount, to purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, sell, convey or otherwise dispose of real and personal property of every class, nature or description" and to "carry on any and all other business necessary or convenient to the attainment of the foregoing objects or purposes."

Not lost on its critics is the provision that it shall have "perpetual existence" or the fact that the papers of incorporation were drawn up by Jerome Frank, counsel for the AAA and grouped with Rexford Tugwell as one of the "young liberals," responsible for the transfer of George N. Peek, former AAA administrator, to the Department of State.

However, what most provokes editorial expression is the discovery that the FSRC is expected to exercise a large part of its function in the purchase of "marginal" farm land. Says the Boston *Transcript:* "without offering final judgment, it is possible to commend the deep basic idea underlying this new plan of approach to the nation's agricultural difficulties." The Washington *Post* also sees some merit in the program, but warns that "the acquisition of large areas of unproductive farm land and its conversion into forests, parks, etc., is an extremely complicated undertaking."

On the other hand, the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News-Press* thinks that "the suggestion is about the nearest approach to the Russian system that has come from an official source."

According to Oliver McKee, Jr., writing from Washington to the Boston *Transcript*, "no agency seems likely to face a more searching analysis by Congress than the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Motion-Pictures Move Into the New Deal

President Declines to Establish Federal Censorship as the Nation Spends Over $1,000,000,000 at the Movies and the Industry Reaches Transitional Period

By P. W. Wilson

THE New Deal which is sweeping over the United States now includes the most recent and romantic of her enterprises. The President has signed a code for the moving-picture industry.

For the numerous workers, white-collar and artizan, who carry on the routine of the industry, there are the usual limitations of hours and minimum wages. No child under sixteen may be employed except as an actor.

Otherwise, the lengthy and elaborate document may be described as a charter of self-regulation. It applies not only to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., over which Will H. Hays is president but to "the independents" outside that organization.

Under the code, there is to be an attempt to prevent what Dr. Lowell, in declining appointment to the code authority, called the block-booking and blind-buying of films by picture-houses, to eliminate advertising reels, to forbid price cutting, and other unfair competition at the box-office, and, generally, to arrange for equitable distribution of pictures. The supremacy of Hollywood has been due not a little to the immediate availability of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children with experience before the camera, who serve as "extras." To regularize the employment of extras is among the aims of the code.

Over one series of proposals there is discussion. Within the studios, "the raiding" of stars by rival producers is to be discouraged, and President Roosevelt insists that stars shall submit to those reductions of high incomes which are imposed elsewhere in industry. The President is to receive a "full report on excessive salaries or other emoluments, both as to artists and as to executives and their families."

80 Cents Per Family

At the movies, so it is stated, this nation spends over $1,000,000,000 a year. For a household of five persons that is 80 cents a week. It means that the industry can command not only the best equipment but the best authors and the best actors: The Barrymores, George Arliss, Ruth Chatterton and other stars have transferred to the screen the competent art of the stage, and provided that they live up to their reputations, the public hitherto has not been inclined to quarrel over dollars and cents.

The statistics of the past will not apply to the future. But certain general conclusions may be presented. As a producer of pictures, the United States has maintained the predominance of a pioneer. It was at a music-hall on Herald Square in New York that, on April 15, 1896, the "vitascope" was first shown, and it continues to be a supreme example of American genius for mechanical progress.

This country is five times as movie-minded as the rest of the world has become. She has furnished four-fifths of all the money invested in the industry. She has produced and distributed four-fifths of the films. Her people, on the average, attend the movies

© Underwood

Will Hays, important film spokesman, as he addressed the public hearing on the motion-picture code

five times as often as the rest of mankind. It is by the moving picture as the real ambassador of the United States to other nations that this country has been judged.

Throughout the world the moving picture has thus become a major influence, molding the mentality of mankind. Millions of people daily gaze into the silver screen as a magic mirror. Many of these people are almost or entirely illiterate. An immense number are children. They receive impressions, their opinions are formed and their ideas are upset.

Up to the present, the cost and complexity of color-production and projection has militated against its general adoption. But in the talkie sound is synchronized with sight, and over the technical excellence of this great achievement there can be but one opinion. It is superb. Every element in lighting, perspective, and sequence has been studied as a sacred ritual.

But the triumph of ingenuity at Hollywood may prove to be an abdication of her supremacy. Silence is the universal language. If there is to be speech, each country desires its own.

The moving-picture industry has thus arrived at a period of transition. At Hollywood, attention has been concentrated hitherto on perfecting a mechanical marvel. But the question of how to produce a picture is becoming less important than the question of what kind of picture is to be produced. Will the American picture maintain its popularity?

In the structure of society, the movie can never take the place of agencies like the church, the school and the home. It has a different function to fulfil. People in cities are entitled to entertainment of some kind. A theater of the many has been developed out of the theater of the few, and it is a theater which people can afford to attend as families. The silver screen must be included among the alternatives to the saloon; and public opinion is beginning to insist that the alternative shall measure up to its opportunities.

Acting on the advice of General Johnson, the President has declined to impose a Federal censorship. The industry pledges itself to maintain "moral standards and good taste," both in the pictures themselves and in publicity.

Fact and Fiction

Over news-reels, travelogs, scenic pictures and educational films, no serious problem arises. So far as they go, they are often admirable, and no praise could be adequate to the heroism of cameramen who, frequently at great personal risk, fulfil their assignments. Slow or fast, the lens records an eclipse of the sun, the finish of a race, a blow in a prize-fight, the swing of a club in golf, the habits of an insect, the growth of a crystal, and generally speaking, important and interesting occurrences throughout the world.

As a forum, the silver screen, like radio, is an important agent of authority. In Russia it is part of the administration of the country, and in the United States it is an ally that no executive can afford to ignore. It assists personal leadership. The President or Governor can be photographed at his desk, talking into the microphone. Pictorially, a legislature is not so easy to handle.

But it is not for the sake of the news-reel that people go to the movies. What flames in the bright lights of a thousand Broadways, what draws patrons to the box-office, is the narrative picture. The movies are the Arabian Nights of the machine age, and for every foot of factual film unreeled, there are twenty feet of fiction.

Caters to Public Taste

The vast organization is endeavoring frankly to cater to the public taste, and the saving salt of the movie, as of life, is humor. Charlie Chaplin, Harold Lloyd, Buster Keaton and the Marx Brothers are the successors to the pantomime, the circus clown and the Punch and Judy Show. They are the recognized jesters at the court of de-

(Continued on page 35)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

At the Observation Post

Upturn in Hotel Business, Which Began Before Repeal, Reflects the Country's Growing Demand for Diversion, With New York Still the Natural Mekka of Americans

"YOU can't find a truly modern hotel in this country." So said the manager of a great and famous New York hostelry in a very recent discussion of his business.

"It won't be long now," he continued, "before the impersonal cells which to-day pass for hotel rooms will give place to commodious quarters with high ceilings and double the light and air. As at present, each room or suite will have its radio, but it will also have its television. Breakfast will be served in one's room without extra charge in the Continental manner. And in all other respects the guest will be encouraged to consider his individual quarters his home, from which he need not stir for anything that will add to his creature comfort or his entertainment."

Yet this executive admitted that what the average American transient asked of his hotel, aside from good food and the standard conveniences, was a lively atmosphere—plenty of people about in the lobby, in the restaurants, a display of bustle and style to which his home was a stranger. He wants to share in the crowded gaiety and excitement of the cocktail hour at the bar or in the grill-room, to eat amid a din of conversation and music, to see and be seen, or, in brief, to join in the parade, and the bigger and smarter the parade the better.

It is the old Peacock Alley complex which was a feature of the American spirit before prohibition. With repeal it is reasserting itself, and has suddenly brought to New York's hotels a volume of business they haven't known in three years. Not only are their long-neglected restaurants thronged, in many cases to capacity, but their rooms are filling up, those same rooms condemned for their lack of homelike qualities by the executive quoted.

The phenomenon is not purely a product of repeal. Legal liquor may account for the jump in restaurant attendance. The elaborate speak-easies in which New York abounded no doubt drew a large part of their patronage from a public that, except for prohibition, would have preferred the hotel dining-room. But the speak-easies could not compete as dormitories. Why do so many more people not only eat but sleep at hotels since December 5?

For the sake of the record it should be noted that hotel "occupancy" in representative cities began showing an increase over the same period last year as early as last September. Our authority is Horwath and Horwath, public accountants of New York, specializing in the hotel field. By November this tendency had become marked, offsetting in revenue the reduction of rates. Says the Horwath and Horwath report for November: "For the first time in four years room sales recorded an increase —3 per cent.; and the decrease in the average rate to the occupied room was the smallest in three years—only 5 per cent. Seventy per cent. of all hotels sold more rooms this November than last, and all groups except Philadelphia had higher occupancies."

And then Utah cast her deciding ballot.

In the large transient hotels of New York City, according to the Horwath agency, December is normally poorer as a business month than November; this year it has been better. For the first twenty-two days, they find, the number of rooms occupied in these transient hotels was 2 per cent. greater than in the first twenty-two days of November. Room occupancy in the first twenty-two days of December was 64 per cent. as compared with 47 per cent. in the same period last year.

Well, any one with half an eye can see the difference for himself in a casual stroll through the Grand Central district. New York is attracting more visitors from the back country. "Because the city is wet and half the States are still dry," say the more cautious. But it is also attracting more visitors from Canada, and Canada is wet.

More than two months ago, it was pointed out in these columns that the demand for diversion was gaining ground on this continent. Football attendance showed a marked increase. Movie audiences were growing, and Broadway was launching its best theatrical season since the great collapse. Is it not reasonable to assume that the hotels, and especially those of New York, are feeling the benefit of this recreational upturn?

Or consider this explanation. The country for generations had been developing an intense jealousy of the city, of which New York was the shining example. Prohibition was its culmination. But with so expensive a snub a reaction set in. The jealousy waned as it had once waxed, and with its virtual disappearance has come not only repeal, but a desire, once more, to patronize the ungainly giant on the Hudson, to sample his luxuries and his night life, to rub elbows with his crowds.

For New York is still the natural Mekka of Americans on high adventure bent, whether of business or pleasure. It is the greatest permanent world's fair within the confines of the land, and in its huge hotels its heart normally pulsates more audibly than elsewhere. Hence to these caravansaries again are beginning to flock Mr. and Mrs. South and Mr. and Mrs. West.

Of course, they could not gratify the urge were they not a bit better off than a year ago, and they would not gratify it were they not confident of more prosperity to come. Bless them, they believe in the early return of the good old days more implicitly than does their grateful host, Father Knickerbocker. W.M.H.

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

THE HEART OF THE NEW YORK HOTEL DISTRICT

In the area shown are such representative hostelries as the Waldorf, Commodore, Roosevelt, Biltmore, Park Lane, Barclay, Vanderbilt, Lexington, Montclair, Shelton, Murray Hill and Ritz-Carlton

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

News and Comment From the National Capital

Threat of Hostilities Abroad Brings Isolationists to Fore as the President Weighs British Reaction to Naval Program Calling for 10,000-Ton, Six-Inch-Gun Cruisers

COLLATERAL to the current speculation whether this country need become involved in the event of a new European war, the Old World's explosive political situation is having immediate repercussions in this Congress. American adherence to the World Court protocols is definitely "out" at the reassembling of the Seventy-third Session. Sentiment for strengthening the Navy is growing.

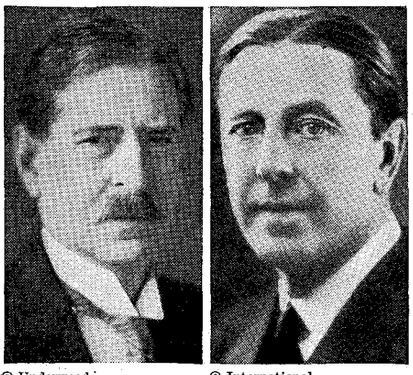
In the face of threatened hostilities abroad, Congress is for leaving Europe severely alone. With many international political experts doubting that this country could avoid being drawn into another European war any more than it could avoid entanglement in the last, the isolationists are in the saddle as never before. They applaud President Roosevelt's withdrawal from European diplomatic councils, and are exerting pressure on him to keep Norman Davis at home, if not to abolish his newly-created post of Ambassador-at-Large. For the United States to participate in European councils at this stage, they insist, would be only to invite trouble.

This is on the theory that the dwindling organization for peace is beyond rescue until Europe itself shows the will to make it work. And it proceeds from the further conviction that the United States could do nothing effective in the developing situation which would not be regarded abroad, in one quarter or another, as putting a moral obligation on us in case of actual hostilities. It was for this reason, it is pointed out, that President Hoover in 1930 refused to go into a consultative pact to attain his limitation objectives in the London Naval Conference. The present Administration takes the position, meanwhile, that its freedom to consult or not to consult remains unfettered.

The attitude of the isolationists, usually effective since the World War, is considered especially important just now because it is unquestionably dominant. Despite the enforced retirement of several isolationist wheelhorses last year, this school of thought remained strong enough to side-track the World Court resolution in the extraordinary session last spring and summer.

Mr. Roosevelt has been made aware, meanwhile, that the relations between the American and British Navies have been far from improved by the launching of the American program of 10,000-ton cruisers mounting six-inch guns. It is a circumstance which assumes added significance in view of suggestions that, in the event of a new war in Europe, the security of the English-speaking peoples would lie in a combination of the American and British fleets.

By the terms of the London Treaty, these two fleets were put on a basis of parity. In the effort to achieve that parity on paper despite irreconcilable differences in eight-inch-gun cruiser requirements, allowance was made for the new type 10,000-ton cruiser mounting six-inch guns. Since the Washington Conference, 10,000-ton cruisers had come to be considered synonymous with eight-inch-gun cruisers, for they represented the maximum allowed in both gun caliber and tonnage.



© Underwood © International

Secretary Swanson, left, has advised that we cease setting disarmament example. The British Admiralty, headed by Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, right, scans our naval program questioningly

Following the futile British official "protest" against our present move to translate some of our treaty allowance into 10,000-ton cruisers with six-inch batteries, President Roosevelt has informed himself on the underlying British Admiralty psychology. He has been advised, incidentally, that British feeling is so strong on this score just now that the British dropped the idea of making answer in kind to the American Navy League's open letter pointedly justifying the Roosevelt course. This was after considerable deliberation in high British quarters which consulted Cabinet opinion. For fear of stirring feeling between the two leading navies at a time like this, the British Navy League contented itself with a simple acknowledgment, without comment, of its American counterpart's letter.

Why the British should object to such construction so long as it is clearly within treaty limits, has puzzled American Navy officials, especially since it was only after surrendering desired tonnage allowances in the eight-inch class that the United States, in the London Conference, succeeded in writing in the option which permits either Navy to utilize any of its limited cruiser tonnage in the untried cruiser type combining 10,000-ton units and six-inch batteries. Japan, the third signatory, has the same option. The compromise involved the old fundamental difference in the needs of the American and British Navies. Great Britain, with its far-flung naval bases, prefers to divide its tonnage allotment into more and smaller units. The United States, with its few naval bases, demands large ships of long cruising radius, even if, to achieve international agreement, it must take some in the six-inch-gun range.

The President has been told that what particularly provoked the British request that we defer building this type, was the fact that we had waited until now to exercise this right. Having done nothing about it for three years, the British, it is explained, had come to believe that our Navy really had no desire for such a type, and that the fight at London had been merely to satisfy American public opinion that it had won parity, whether or not it intended to exercise it. As some of our naval experts did not hesitate to say in the heat of the London Conference, that the allowed new type was of no value to us, the question has arisen among some members of Congress whether responsible British officials did not get the impression during the conference that these ships would never be built.

British officialdom, while not disputing our right to build what is permitted by the letter of the treaty, is represented privately to feel that in the present European political psychology, with its militaristic background, the United States could contribute a restraining influence by holding up these particular naval plans until a time when their building would not stimulate a British demand to match them and agitation among Britain's European neighbors.

The American explanation is that our Navy had been permitted to fall behind the British and Japanese, partly because of a refusal of Congress to make heavy naval expenditures in the midst of deflationary moves, not to mention international peace moves, and that in the switch to the inflationary side the badly underbuilt Navy offered an immediate outlet for the big public-works fund put at the President's disposal to offset unemployment and "prime the pump" of industrial activity.

With the President contemplating still further public-works appropriations, the ideal opportunity for building the Navy up to treaty limits seems to have arrived. The Japanese naval appropriations, as well as the repercussions of the European situation, are water on the wheel of the "Big Navy" agitation. Secretary Swanson has advised the President that the time has come for America to cease setting the example for disarmament since other nations have not followed suit. Mr. Roosevelt wants to get Congress off his hands at the earliest possible date. The next few weeks will bring his decision on the Navy. Meantime we have moderated our peace leadership moves in the Orient, which developed bad feeling with Japan, and we will stay out of Europe.

DIOGENES.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Digest Readers Differ on Radio Programs

While a Tremendous Number Voted Against Certain Features, Others, Refusing to Be "High Hat," Were Emphatic in Their Defense of the Same Type of Entertainment

WHAT is wrong with radio? What shall be done about it?

That a large section of the public agrees that something is wrong and that something should be done about it is manifest to those who have read the results of THE LITERARY DIGEST'S radio test printed in recent issues.

The mountain of data supplied by the 16,400 readers who took part in the test showed a tremendous vote against jazz, crooners, and advertising that "is excessive, cheap, superfluous" and a decided preference for symphony orchestras, bands, operas, talks on current events and educational features.

Was it a fair test? Most of the hundreds who wrote letters supplementing their ballots said that it was. They welcomed the opportunity to register their radio likes and dislikes. Others said it was not a fair test. However, it is plain that so far as the dissatisfied element is concerned, radio manufacturers and radio advertisers are missing a market, however extensive, because of the bitter opposition to much of what is offered on the air to-day.

"I will never buy a radio until the present arrangement of programs is changed" and "I refuse to buy the products advertised by sponsors of programs that I find intolerable." Such are the refrains of scores of letters received by THE DIGEST.

Minority Groups

Some correspondents say that the radio test represents a cross-section of American opinion. Others disagree. It may be, as one writer remarks, that the American radio audience "is an agglomeration of many minority groups" and that this is the core of the problem. That statement is made by S. Howard Evans of Garden City, New York, who says:

"I have been interested in broadcasting for a number of years. During that time I have seen the dissatisfaction with radio programs grow to revolt proportions. It is highly significant that it has commanded the attention of your columns. I have also seen a growing recognition that the real trouble lies in the public policy which controls our broadcasting structure. This recognition has become so wide-spread that at the present time thousands of high school boys and girls in thirty-six States of the Union are debating the question: 'Resolved: That the United States should adopt the essential features of the British system of radio control and operation.'

"The radio audience has no majority group, but is an agglomeration of many minority groups. The only way to satisfy the public generally is to cater to as many as possible of the minorities. Every broadcasting system except our own seems to recognize this.

"Popular interest centers with few exceptions not in the total output of broadcasting stations but in the programs between the hours of five and ten P.M. Most programs during this period are sponsored by advertisers who want to sell mass appeal products. Commercial broadcasting stations can not afford to be interested in minority groups, but must endeavor to build a mass audience which they can sell to advertisers. The attempt of the advertisers to satisfy a mass audience of heterogeneous tastes has produced only mass dissatisfaction. The various minority groups are demanding that their preferences be recognized."

Scorns Test

However that may be, THE DIGEST is informed by WIBW, radio station of the Capper publications, Topeka, Kansas, that it "refuses to be guided by the radio survey made by THE LITERARY DIGEST," according to Don Searle, general manager. "THE LITERARY DIGEST claims a 'class' circulation and the poll is consequently an expression from 'the class.'

"If we may speak commercially (and we must in radio), even tho the class were to be given exactly what it wants, that class would not respond in appreciation of the service. The class is calloused to all forms of advertising—it does not appeal as it does to the mass.

"Other stations may follow THE DIGEST poll, but WIBW refuses to be 'high-hat'—refuses to opera, symphony and classic-to-death countless multitudes who prefer naturalness, simplicity, and the pleasure of restful radio enjoyment. WIBW will continue to give appreciative home-folks what they want and what they will listen to, not what DIGEST readers and uplifters think they should have."

"DIGEST readers," said the Portland *Oregonian*, "are by no means typical. If the practise had been followed of selecting representatives of the public at random—which is the practise when THE DIGEST conducts a political poll—then conclusions might be drawn. Under the present system, it is obvious that the average person is overlooked entirely. In fact, the gray-haired elders are permitted to turn thumbs down on a long list of programs intended for a variety of people, ranging from small children, to lovelorn youths, to the great talkie-going public."

On the other hand, the Atlanta *Journal* finds the net result of the radio test "reassuring to program-makers" and "the warning, let us hope, will not be lost."

"Patrons of the radio," said the Miami *Herald*, "must take a hand in the campaign if they desire to obtain something better in programs than they have been receiving."

"The results of your radio poll," said Francis S. Scherr of Homestead, Florida, in a typical letter, "are most heartening. Is it really possible that the sickening jazz and crooning age is over?

"The effects of this poll may be far greater in its beneficial aspects for good entertainment than you or any one else anticipated. I am 100 per cent. in favor of the majority in their choice of likes and dislikes, altho I failed to register my preference in the poll. It seemed such an utter futility, but what an agreeable surprize! If it affects others as encouragingly as it does me, the broadcasting companies will be the next to be surprized. It seems that so many of us have become too resigned to what seemed to be the inevitable.

"Shown the Way"

"You have shown the way to all lovers of good music and decent entertainment, and I hope that all of these take renewed hope, like myself, and flood the broadcasting companies with requests for it."

"The main fault of American broadcasting," said Frederick G. Hehr of Sayville, Long Island, "is in our opinion the lack of cooperation and the strangle-hold exerted by the advertising agencies. Lack of cooperation brings the present situation where, if one network station has a certain program that clicks, all the other stations of rival networks have to bring a program as near as possible identical with the successful one, leading to needless duplication and general disgust of the listener who resents having a certain type of program rammed down his ears. If this policy is not changed, it will lead to a break-up of the monopoly enjoyed now by the networks.

"We maintain that the advertising agencies are physically and morally unfit to control an organ of such vast scope as the radio. Their trend will always be toward blatancy, cheapness and sensational dirt.

"I wish you would dispel the generally accepted fallacy that the broadcasts are 'free of charge' to the listener. Since broadcasting is maintained by advertising, any user of any such advertised product helps to pay for the broadcasts, as the cost is calculated in the ultimate price. So the listener has a right to kick and to demand his preferences."

"My idea," said Hector T. Fernald, of Mt. Norris, New York, "is that the real 'proof of the pudding' would be clearly and definitely described by a second poll, the ballot of which would list all the major classifications and principal subclasses. In that way, all voters would designate their desires on the same type of program, and not in such an indiscriminate manner as on the poll just tabulated."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Malvina Hoffman, distinguished American sculptress, who has just returned from abroad, is the daughter of the late Richard Hoffman, the musician. Her bust of her father brought her to the attention of Rodin, whose pupil she became. During her apprenticeship she designed linoleum and made book jackets and song covers. Several years ago she began a trip around the world modeling primitive types for anthropological exhibits in the Hall of Man at the Chicago Field Museum. While on this quest she penetrated Malayan jungles, dense parts of Africa, and remote sections of Japan. She has now completed ninety of the 100 primitive types for the exhibit and expects to finish the rest this winter. Her husband is Samuel B. Crimson, an Englishman.

© Keystone

Westbrook Pegler, latest syndicated columnist on the New York *World-Telegram*, believes he is one of the luckiest guys in the world. Born thirty-eight years ago, the son of Arthur James Pegler, a Chicago reporter, now rewrite man for the New York *Daily Mirror*, he became a United Press reporter in 1912, war correspondent until his enlistment in 1918, joined the Chicago *Tribune* in 1925 and gained fame as sports writer, married Julia Harpman, star crime reporter on the New York *Daily News*. A slender, sandy, freckled-faced, quick-tempered, six-footer, he hates humbug, likes the underdog, and asks friends to call him "Peg."

Wide World photograph

What's the Name, Please?

Steagall—Representative (D.) from Alabama—rimes with *tea-ball*, not with *eagle*.

Doutrich—Representative (R.) from Pennsylvania — rimes with *thou Greek'*, not with *too'sick*.

De Rouen—Representative (D.) from Louisiana — try your French on *Rouen*, and precede it with *de*.

Cavicchia — Representative (R.) from New Jersey—*c* = *k*; hence, *ka-vik'-ee-a*.

Pou—Representative (D.) from North Carolina — same as *pew*.

Fiesinger — Representative (D.) from Ohio — *fee-sin-jer*, not *fie'singer*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., newly selected vice-chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, will assume his new office next April. At thirty-three he is handsome, distinguished, solidly built, has prematurely gray hair, and is one of the youngest men ever to obtain a high position in the Steel Corporation. His father was a partner of J. P. Morgan and a former Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Stettinius is a graduate of the University of Virginia ('24).

He lives in a fashionable Long Island suburb, and was, until recently, a vice-president of General Motors.

Donald Oenslager has designed settings for more than a score of Broadway productions since 1924, the year he returned from inspecting European theaters on a traveling scholarship granted by Harvard. He had graduated the previous year from Professor Baker's Harvard Workshop 47. In 1925 he became instructor and assistant professor of scenic design under his former chief at Yale. In 1926 he made a complete set of highly imaginative sketches for Wagner's "Ring," which, it is to be hoped, may one day be realized on the stage. The coming season will bring to the Metropolitan his designs for "Salome." He made the settings for Galsworthy's "A Bit of Love," the musical pieces, "Good News," "New Moon," "Follow Through," and "Girl Crazy"; also for such plays as "Rock Me, Julie," "Whistling in the Dark," "A Thousand Summers," "Forsaking All Others," and last season's revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Patrolman Gus Schalkham is known to New Yorkers as "Eagle-Eye Gus" because of his phenomenal ability to spot stolen cars. For many years he was stationed on the Queensboro Bridge, but his remarkable memory attracted the attention of Commissioner Mulrooney, who put him on city-wide duty in a special car. In the last six years he has retrieved 273 stolen cars. He weighs over 200 pounds, is very jovial, and likes spaghetti.

Keystone

Comics—and Their Creators

Frank H. Willard—Born September 21, 1893. Have been drawing since 1914, first published in the Chicago *Tribune*, then went to the Chicago *Herald* for four years. Did a couple of years in the Army, came back, put in four more years with King Feature Syndicate. Returned to *The Tribune* with Moon Mullins, thank God and Capt. J. M. Patterson, and have lived happily ever after, spending about six months of the year in Florida, at present on Davis Island, Tampa, and the other six months floating about wherever the weather and golf-courses are good. Very fond of fishing, golf, and the little woman.

Harris & Ewing

Frank H. Willard

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Moon Mullins

Moon Mullins was originally the brain child of Capt. J. M. Patterson, publisher of the New York *Daily News*, who gave the lad to me to raise in 1923. And he has grown considerably since that time, from two papers, the Chicago *Tribune* and New York *News* to 178 other papers. And the banjo-eyed boy along with Kayo, the kid brudder, Lord and Lady Plushbottom, Uncle Willie, and the dear little woman have done a right good job in keeping me from being depressed during the depression.

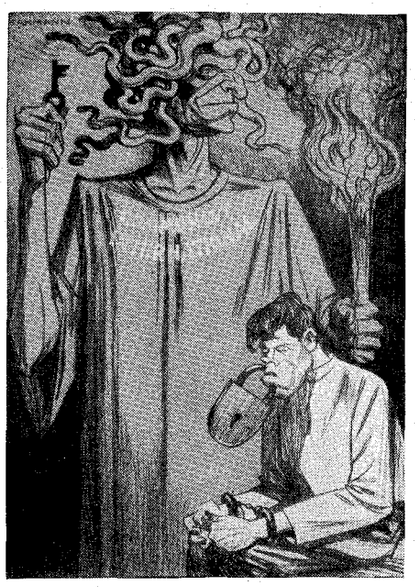
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What the Reichstag Arson Verdict Disclosed

Acquittal of Four Is Regarded as a "Miscarriage of Justice" in Germany; Russian Papers Assert "The Fake Failed and Fascist Dictatorship Lost the Trial"

THREE months of deliberations by the Supreme Court of Germany were ended on December 23 with the verdict that Marinus van der Lubbe, twenty-four years old, a brick mason from Holland, must die for setting fire to the Reichstag building in Berlin on February 27, 1933.

His four fellow defendants, all Communists, were acquitted. The four acquitted were Ernst Torgler, former whip



THE SILENT INCENDIARY

"The same person who handed him the torch holds the key to his mouth in her keeping"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

of the Communist party in the Reichstag; Georg Dimitroff, effervescent ex-leader of the Bulgarian Communist party; Wassil Taneff, thirty-six, Bulgarian shoemaker, and Blagoi Popoff, thirty-one, Bulgarian student.

They showed less emotion than those packed in the dingy, dark court-room to see the end of a trial that promised to take its place among the most famous of modern times. Van der Lubbe, slumped down in his chair, looking like a clothed animal, according to Leipzig United Press dispatches, who had proved an enigma throughout the hearings, listened to the verdict without interest.

Others Held

None of the acquitted was actually free. Torgler voluntarily gave himself into protective custody—putting himself at the disposition of police, as well as taking protection against possible attacks by Nazis. The three Bulgarians remained in the care of the authorities pending deportation as undesirable aliens.

Handing down the opinion of the court, Judge Buenger denounced the charges made in the "Brown Book of the Hitler Terror," which was published by the International Committee of Jurists at London that investigated the Reichstag fire. The judge denounced the charges made in it that General Goering and his Nazi friends had arranged the Reichstag fire to win the election that followed soon afterwards. These charges, the Chief Judge declared, were "baseless slanders" which had been "absolutely refuted at the trial."

It had been established, he said, "that van der Lubbe's accomplices are to be found in the Communist camp," and that Germany had been snatched up at the last minute "by deserving men" from the abyss into which the Communist leaders were trying to plunge the country. The Court, he added, according to a Berlin cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, had no doubts concerning van der Lubbe's guilt, but it also held that "there could be no doubt that the arson had not been done solely by van der Lubbe." The testimony of experts had demonstrated that the Dutchman could have fired the building only in collaboration with others, the judge affirmed, but the prosecution had not succeeded in establishing the guilt of Torgler or of the Bulgarians as van der Lubbe's accomplices.

Discussing the political backgrounds of the fire, Judge Buenger emphasized that it was a political act committed with the object of seizing power. He referred to the statement of Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, before the Court, that the Nazi party already had the electoral victory "in its pocket" and did not need to commit such a crime to win it. "On the contrary," continued the judge, "the Communist party in Germany had been working for a long time to gain power and awaited only a favorable constellation. The Court takes the view that van der Lubbe was a Communist and still is a Communist. Decidedly this Reichstag fire was no act of individual terror but an act of mass terror which was designed to be the overture to a general strike and a revolutionary movement."

Among cables to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the European press much dissatisfaction with the outcome of the trial was expressed in some quarters, but especially by the Nazi press. Thus the National Socialist party organ, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, called it a "miscarriage of justice" and referring to proposals that had been heard for a reform in the judicial system of Germany it added: "Nazi Germany soon will eliminate conditions which are apt to endanger the success of the National-Socialist revolution."

In a similar tone of disappointment a bureau of the Nazi party, the *National Sozialistische Partei Korrespondenz*, declared: "The acquittal of Torgler and the Bulgarians on technical and juridical grounds constitutes a gross miscarriage of justice in accordance with popular sentiment. More than anything else it will show the nation the necessity for radical reform. Our system of justice is still in a rut, overcome by alien liberalistic ideologies."

On the other hand, the Berlin *Boersen Zeitung* remarked that there was little to say beyond the fact that "the Supreme Court has spoken." The Berlin *Lokalanzeiger* urged that the fight against the instigators and accomplices of van der Lubbe "must be carried further."

In Soviet Russia the official Moscow *Pravda* described the trial as "one of the greatest fakes in recent decades," and it went on to say:

"The fake failed and the Fascist dictatorship lost the trial, which cost it a bitter loss in the struggle against Communism. Four were snatched out of the hands of the Fascist court, but their lives are still in danger. Not one word of the Fascists promising immunity to the prisoners can be believed."

English View-point

The verdict would do the German Government good, in the view of the Conservative London *Sunday Times*, a sharp critic of Nazi policy, because "if Torgler and the three Bulgarians had been found guilty, it would have been a signal for an outburst of disgust such as has seldom been directed against a nation by the civilized opinion of the world."

THE REICHSTAG FIRE TRIAL MASQUERADE

"Judges, counsel, witnesses—one and all—gave the Fascist salute"

—*Izvestia* (Moscow)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Crusade Against Slave Trading in Abyssinia

ANTISLAVERY reform measures in Abyssinia, to bring slavery to an end within a period of twenty years, have been making progress since they were put into force by the Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia more than twelve months ago.

A Slavery Department was established in August, 1933, and was credited by Lord Noel-Buxton, joint president of the British Anti-Slavery Society, with having made a good beginning. He praised its chief, former Ethiopian Minister in Rome, for efficiency, and also the Emperor, whose personal support enabled the Department to carry on. In several provinces he found that newly installed governors were showing energy, notably in the great territory of Gojjam, where an unsuccessful rebellion brought the hereditary kingdom to an end.

The efforts of the new Slavery Department in Abyssinia were concentrated first mainly on preventing slave raids and the trade in slaves. The existence of raiding, according to this authority, was proved even in the last year by transfrontier raids into British territory. One of the most significant features of the situation, Lord Noel-Buxton noted in the London *Times*, was that some of the highest officials were concerned in these affairs. Slave children carried off from British territory have been found in the households of Ethiopian governors and other officials.

After a raid in which women and children were seized, he alleged, some of the children were traced to the households of Abyssinian delegates who, at the conference called to discuss the raid, had denied all knowledge of their whereabouts. One of the chiefs concerned in a raid into the Sudan was Sheikh Khojali, husband of the notorious Sitt Amma, who actually established a slave depot in the Sudan, through which 600 slave children were traced as having passed. She was imprisoned, and is now in a Sudan jail.

Burton Holmes photo from Ewing Galloway

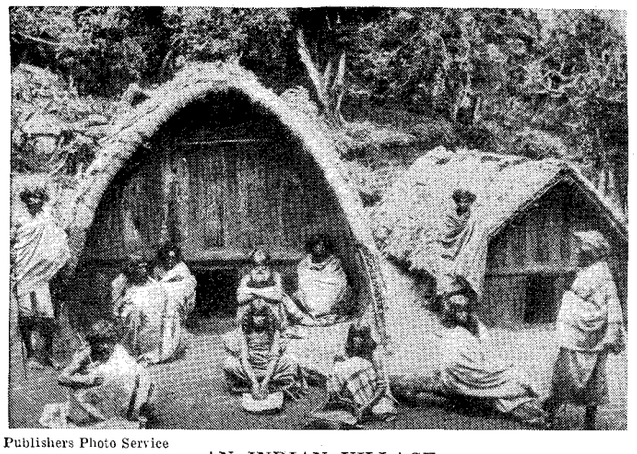
UPPER-CLASS ABYSSINIANS ON THEIR WAY

They ride donkeys when they travel and are accompanied by guards on foot, mostly men carrying rifles

The reduction of slave trading to kidnaping of small groups, which has been achieved in some parts, was held by Lord Noel-Buxton to be a very much easier task than an attack on the fundamental problem of slavery itself. If the law were enforced which prescribes the emancipation of slaves on their owners' death, and of children born to slave parents in recent years, slavery would die. But the opposition to such measures would be tremendous.

Half a Million Villages–The Heart of India

Village life in the half a million villages of India has dominated and will continue to dominate the existence of 330,000,000 Indians, for the villager is the "essential Indian." That was the claim of the Manchester *Guardian*, which found that in its preoccupation with projects for Indian self-government the British Government must beware of overlooking the fact that to myriads of Indians such matters as constitutional reform, Federal Legislatures, Cabinet government and the rest were only shadows of names. Of course there must be reform from the top in India, but also there must be reform from the bottom upwards and such reform must begin with the Indian village, according to this daily, which welcomed the appearance of a small brochure full of details of the scheme of village improvement.



Publishers Photo Service

AN INDIAN VILLAGE

A group of Todas, a tribe in the Nilgiri Hills, about sixty miles from the Malabar Coast and southwest of Madras

It was issued by Sir Frederick Sykes, lately Governor of Bombay, who was credited with having done his best to see the plan started in his presidency. Fundamentally it was said to be an attempt to pour new life into the "panchayats," the ancient village councils, and make them instruments for voluntary betterment.

According to the project each "panchayat" will be encouraged to make its village a "model" village. It has full powers under the "Panchayats Act," it has organization and funds. The work done must be mainly voluntary, it was noted, and the official help will be limited to coordinating, to giving technical advice, and assisting in propaganda.

As outlined by *The Guardian* the work which a "panchayat" can do is almost endless. In health matters every villager will be taught to have himself vaccinated regularly against smallpox, to keep the village water supply pure, to build village incinerators and trench latrines, to drain stagnant pools, and to build his house under by-law regulations which the "panchayat" will have power to enforce. These may be elementary principles of hygiene, it was admitted, but if enforced the village could reduce enormously the frightful Indian death-roll from disease.

Schools could be built and illiteracy sharply cut down. For the farmer there could be advice and instruction for improving the yield of crops, and for consolidating small uneconomical holdings. It has been proposed that even the "panchayat" could establish village libraries and other means of escape from the deadly tedium, which has been called the "curse of Indian life."

Great social progress also was foreseen as coming from the new cooperative societies which have long been India's one real hope of overthrowing the old power of the money-lender. Twenty-four years ago there was not one cooperative society in India. To-day there are more than one hundred thousand, and the number is still increasing.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Monte Carlo Ballet Arrives

Reviving Memories of Serge Diaghileff and His Brilliant Company, the Group From Abroad Headed by Leonide Massine Delights Audiences in Its First New York Appearance

IF any depressed spirit needs additional lifting since the doom of prohibition, let him seek it at the Monte Carlo Ballet, which opened its season at the St. James Theater, New York, during the holidays.

Here is a whole new world of delight from sources Russian, French, Italian, German, wherever Europe has had material to furnish to a complex art of music, dance, painting, costuming and choreography.

Photograph by Sasha, London

SCENE FROM "LES SYLPHIDES"

David Lichine and Three Monte Carlo Ballerinas

Memories of the visit, in 1916, of Serge Diaghileff and his brilliant company are revived. The verve, brilliance and glamour they created are seen again, and to these are added all the modernist notes that have been germinating in the turmoil of artistic ideas since.

The Monte Carlo Ballet, headed by Leonide Massine, has brought the torch lighted from those sacred fires, and under his efficient guidance the wick has been trimmed to a brilliance of almost equal splendor.

Of course there is no Nijinsky, for he happens only once. But there is David Lichine, who may grow into something of Nijinsky's stature. Now he recalls the grace and swiftness of, say, Volinine, who danced here with Anna Pavlova. There is no Karsavina, but she showed her skill here only in recitals after the Diaghileff days had passed. Mr. Massine has brought to us the youthful Tamara Toumanova, only sixteen, they say, who is looked upon as the coming supreme ballerina; also there is Irina Baronova, and Tatiana Riabouchinska, who will satisfy our demands for stars, tho it is the boast of the Monte Carlo Ballet that it depends on no stars to carry its message.

On this first evening Mr. Massine appeared in but one ballet. He is remembered as the *Faune* and the *Tsarevitch* in "The Fire Bird" of the Diaghileff visit, also as the choreographer at Roxy's for a period of two years, and the director in that capacity of Mr. Stokowski's presentation of "Le Sacre de Printemps." But he has matured into a greater authority in the older tradition which comes through even in his work in such a lighter and more modern mode as in "The Beautiful Danube."

The first night's program, a choice of three works out of a list of twenty-two the company are prepared to present, opened with "La Concurrence" (Competition), which revealed the efforts of a tailor and a costumer, located on opposite sides of a square, to entice the passers-by into their shops. Here was a witty departure from the old sentimental ballet subject. It even carried suggestions of our own East Side inveigling of customers. It was the creation of Georges Balanchine, who comes among us in person as director of the recently founded School of the American Ballet. The vivacious music of Georges Auric, of the once famous group of Paris musicians called "The Six," matched the doings of the figures called forth by Mr. Balanchine, which together put the large and, shall we say, fashionable audience into the best of humors. If they had come simply because the price for the opening was high and the personnel was likely to be brilliant, and were a little disposed to challenge the performers to show what they could, they were forced to yield homage, especially when the work having satisfied their risibles by grotesqueries, merged into the beauties of ballet form carried by young Toumanova and her supporters.

Following this, the curtain rose on a startling symbolic design painted by André Masson. Great sweeps of primary colors in rhythmic arrangement; a sworl that suggested a great watchful eye, and a crimson heart that belched flame, gave out the mood for Tchaïkowsky's "Fifth Symphony," for which Mr. Massine designed the choreography. The piece is called "Les Presages" (Destiny), and one knew that man in his struggles with malign forces would be the theme.

Here was a test for the audiences' will to accept a choreographic interpretation of a familiar work whose independent message may have already been fixed in the mind.

Mr. Massine envisages "life interrupted by diversions, by desires and by temptations"; "the passion of love that shatters the finer human soul"; that "strives to fight such passion," with the result that its beauty is almost destroyed through abandoned gaiety, until "the evil in men urges them to a spirit of warfare, while the women, tho desiring to keep them back, are overcome by the glamour of it, and follow. But the end is a triumph over evil and strife."

Commingled in intricate patterns were the stylized forms of modern dance with the traditional ones from which the Russians seem always reluctant to stray far.

The divertissement of Baronova and Lichine was, perhaps, the high spot of the evening. Beauty was combined with expertness of execution, and the audience was carried away with enthusiasm. In this ballet, Leon Woizikovsky, veteran of the elder group, where his brilliant performance in Schumann's "Carnival" is well remembered, was the figure of *Fate* and displayed his old virtuosity.

The final number was Massine's devise for "The Blue Danube" of Johann Strauss, the setting by Polunin after Constantin Guys. In the group of merrymakers in a park is a band of strolling players, among them a street dancer, now the discarded mistress of a young Hussar. There is a quarrel between her and his new love, which involves the Hussar in activities too intricate to detail here, but which Mr. Massine as chief dancer shows his mettle. It was a cheering finale after the sober reflections on the devious ways of Destiny.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Opera for the Masses

The record of the Chicago Opera Company at the close of its summer and fall season at the Hippodrome, New York, showed where popular taste lies. Of the 200 performances given, twenty-three were devoted to "Aïda," fifteen each for "Carmen," "Cavalleria Rusticana," and "Pagliacci," twelve each for "Faust" and "Traviata," and ten for "Il Trovatore." The list of the remaining performances is long, with a small number for each. It has been the stock repertory for most of the world's houses, and while the majority of the operas belonged to the Italian field, Wagner was not forgotten, several of his lighter works being sung.

The management estimated 900,000 paid admissions at one dollar top. Nearly 100 singers appeared, among whom were young Americans in leading rôles.

For the most part the audiences showed their satisfaction in vigorous applause, tho they were paid a withering compliment by Edward Robinson in the December *American Mercury:* "The very victims who had previously broken their necks to see from a seat in the Metropolitan gallery . . . stormed the doors of the Hippodrome in order to cheer fifth-rate performances of tenth-rate operas, while up at the Lewisohn Stadium Haydn and Brahms were being played to an empty amphitheater."

Mr. Robinson's attack was merely a side-wipe from his more vicious onslaught upon the Metropolitan's policies, under the title "Musical Slaughter House." The same repertory, which he dubbed "the traditional organ-grinders' list," prevails there, with occasional departures. He bewails the fact that these long-standing favorites crowd out worthier works by Weber, Gluck, Beethoven and Mozart. Answered by James M. Cain in the New York *American*, he was told that "one can not conceive of opera purely as music." The basic half is drama, and the composers Mr. Robinson affects, had the misfortune to set their glorious music to silly libretti. "The operatic composer had better pick himself a librettist, as Sullivan did, who can weather a half-century and still seem fresh and lively," was Mr. Cain's parting shot.

Blaming America

"I don't know what 'stenographer' means. Why can't we have English?" cried out the indignant Justice Bennett in the Chancery Court in London. The word occurred in an affidavit.

One barrister, in answer, thought it meant "typist," another "a short-hand writer." A third offered that the affidavit was made by a man who had just come from America.

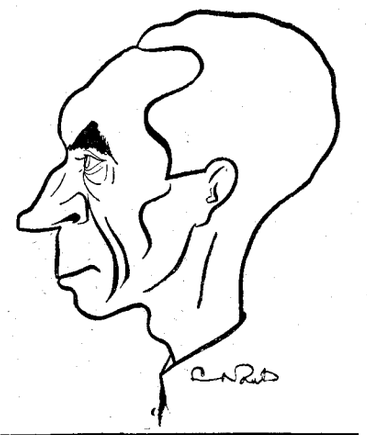
Yet the word is in the Universal Dictionary of the English Language (London) and the New English Dictionary (London).

"Job" Triumphs in a German Play

Drama of the Biblical Character Produced In Cologne, Under Government Auspices, Is Acclaimed By the Nazis

A play produced recently in Cologne under the auspices of the Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda of the German Government is called "Das Spiel von Job dem Deutschen" (The Play of Job the German, a Mystery Play).

It had an "immense amount of government réclame," wrote Hubert Griffith in the London *Observer*, and foreign correspondents were invited from Berlin to witness it. On a flight of stone steps at the end of a hall holding between two and three thousand people, were heavenly characters, angels, the *Archangel Michael*, as "patron-lord of the Germans," Troops of Sorrows, Plagues, Temptations, and the Voice of God issuing from behind the organ. *Job*, his wife and sons, his servants and the *Evil Fiend* occupied the front ranks.



DR. JOSEPH GOEBBELS
Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda
—*Daily Express* (*London*)

The action was thus described:

"The first phase of the play is a conversation between *God*, *Michael*, and the *Evil Fiend*. *God* challenges *Satan* to find out on earth *Job* the German ('in my earthly kingdom there is not one who is his equal'), to tempt him, and agrees that on *Satan's* success or lack of success shall depend the salvation of the whole world. Says *Michael*, 'Job, thou German, all life is now in thy hand; and at a stroke canst thou redeem the world's wrong. Job, be strong!' The choir of angels takes up the refrain, 'Job, be strong!'

"*Job's* trials and temptations begin. His sons are warned that an enemy is attacking the family property, and prepare for war. *Job's* servant comes to him, 'Thy sons are delighted at the idea of war, my lord.' ('Deine Söhne freuen sich des Krieges, Herr!') 'And that,' says *Job*, 'is good! When the youth of a land ceases to be warlike and lusty in fighting, it lets its country go to ruin. . . . Who will not fight shall not possess—and that's the truth that has been handed us down from our fathers.' The sons go off to war to the chorus 'The plowman has now become a soldier. . . .'"

The sons are brought back dead, while the chorus of Stretcher Bearers intone: "Lucky is the warrior who falls like a hero fighting for his home. He is with God in the realms of light." A Chorus of Angels confirms it. *Job's* trials continue on the Biblical lines of plagues and poverty. He survives them by retaining his faith in God. The play proceeds:

"*Satan* is vanquished. *Michael* to *Satan*, 'Thou art lost. The world is to be newborn through the agency of the German.' And then *Michael* adds, 'Thou art lost through the German sword,' and the Choir of Angels breaks in, 'Praised be the Lord who gives strength; praised be the Lord who loves strength in the strong. Praised be War, and praised be the victory of the German.'

"The final moment approaches. *God* speaks directly to *Job:* 'German, thy land shall be the fountain of the world ('die Quelle der Welt') . . . The whole earth will I give you, that you may lead it and rule it according to my will. . . . I will give the earth's glory to your race, and from now on ye shall be the race to whom I have revealed myself ('das Volk meiner Offenbarung'). The holiest treasure of mankind shall be in your keeping. . . .

" 'My spirit shall be around you and shall rest with you, thou German! Return now to thy kingdom like a King.' The Choir of Angels intones, 'As a conqueror the German returns to his kingdom! As a king shall he rule over the world! God's mantle is his glory. . . .' "

Uniformed Nazis, with banners, thronged through the hall, invading the stage. Patriotic songs were sung, while the audience stood with raised right arms.

Mr. Griffith had access to the text of the play and verified his citations. The author's name is Kurt Eggers.

The Art Dictator

On November 15, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda, was made President of the newly created National Chamber of Culture, which the New York *Herald Tribune* has thus described:

"This comprises seven subchambers for music, graphic arts, literature, sculpture and painting, the stage, motion-pictures and radio. Artists and cultural workers who are not found acceptable as members will hereafter be debarred from selling their services or art products in the Third Reich."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

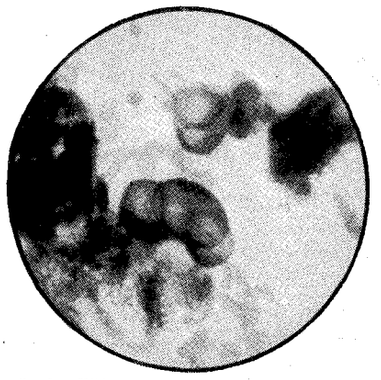
Climate in Northern Hemisphere Since Ice Ages

Studies of Fossil Pollen, Accumulations in Old Lake Beds, and Other Clues Reveal How Climate Has Shifted and Its Effect on Man

By Dr. Paul B. Sears
Professor of Botany, University of Oklahoma

THE pattern of climates upon the earth is one which shifts and changes. Not only has there been more than one ice age, but during the last ice age the glaciers advanced and retreated repeatedly. Each retreat was marked by warm, dry conditions which disappeared as the ice readvanced. The climate of the last 10,000 years has been so much like that of a typical interglacial stage that some students have believed another glaciation might start in a thousand years or so.

These great shifts in climate do not occur smoothly. They may rather be likened to the progress of a drunken man, staggering from side to side as he goes forward along the path. Oscillations of slight degree occur every few years, those of more intense character every few decades, while larger changes may require respectively centuries or millenniums. The changes since the last great glaciation are of particular interest. They are better known than any others, and they have taken place during the spread of mankind, with its attendant development of culture patterns. That they have influenced both of these processes is highly probable.



Theodore Kibby

Two pollen grains of white pine, several thousand years old, preserved in peat

How Past Climates Are Revealed

A past climate often leaves in its wake islands of living plants and animals no longer appropriate to the region, but preserved by some favorable peculiarity of soil or topography. The profile of a mature soil is often a good index to the sort of climate under which it developed. Plant and animal remains are frequently preserved as fossils during one type of climate, and later covered with the fossil remains of organisms peculiar to a subsequent type of climate. This process of fossil deposition is seen in most beautiful and orderly fashion in the beds of countless lakes left in the wake of the last glaciers and subsequently filled by accumulations of organic material. These accumulations are of various kinds, for example, marl, ooze, and, particularly, peat. Under the microscope these deposits give especially important information to the student of past climates, for the pollen of grasses, sedges, and many kinds of other plants, notably trees, which have been blown into the lake from vegetation in the vicinity, is generally very well preserved.

Many kinds of pollen are so distinctive in form that they can be identified and the proportions of each kind determined. From the kinds which are present at different levels in the deposit, and their changing proportions, much can be learned about changes in the adjacent plant life during the time the lake has been filling. From this information inferences are drawn as to climatic conditions. For example, the pollen of spruce and fir suggest a cool, moist climate, northern pines a cool, dry one. Oak and hickory indicate warmer conditions than the trees just mentioned. Beech and sugar maple indicate moisture and moderate to cool temperature.

Using such evidence, the course of postglacial climate has now been studied over much of the northern hemisphere, particularly in Scandinavia, Central Europe, Russia, and northeastern North America. In addition, means of measuring time have been developed, some quite exact. In spite of many difficulties and much uncertainty it may be stated that postglacial time appears to have been mostly drier than the present, except possibly for a humid warm interval about 5,000 years ago. Previous to this interval the conditions were prevailingly *cool* and dry, subsequently *warm* and dry. Here is a rough tabulation of events as they are believed to have affected the north central States:

Climatic Trend	*Vegetation*	*Approximate Date*
Cool humid	Hardwoods	1900 A.D.
Warm dry	Grasslands	1400 B.C.
Humid	Hardwoods	4100 B.C.
Cool dry	Pine	5400 B.C.
Cool humid	Spruce Fir	8600 B.C.

With some variations this sequence of climate applies equally well to the old world.

In the old and new worlds agriculture, with subsequent civilization, seems to have originated under the comparatively dry climates of Asia Minor and Mexico, respectively. In the Mediterranean region the progress of invention and domestication of animals made possible the transfer of these developments westward into the more humid, possibly forest, climates of Greece and Rome. Meanwhile, the prevailingly dry character of postglacial climate had encouraged the development of great interior grasslands, suitable to a vigorous pastoral population. Yet so slight was the margin of safety in these areas that climatic oscillations not of major magnitude might cause a wholesale shifting of population. Any one familiar with the relation between farm prices and rainfall in some of our grassland States will understand this. The overrunning of western Europe by barbarians at intervals of approximately 600 years is held by some authorities to coincide with periods of drought in the great interior.

In North America conditions have long been favorable for the spread of agriculture east from Mexico along the Gulf coast, even into increasingly humid forest conditions. From about 5500 B.C. to 2000 B.C. there was probably a sufficient increase in moisture to encourage the growing of maize in the lower great plains. At this time the sugar maple was doubtless growing in central Oklahoma, far west of where it normally ranges to-day. Then came the great warm dry period, which reached its climax about 1200 B.C. This must have shifted the most favorable region for growing maize far to the north and east, and should have been the best time for the development of the great mound-building civilizations in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

With the increase of moisture and coolness subsequent to 1200 B.C., the forest moved westward, and the best conditions for growing maize shifted ahead of it. In this shift we see a reasonable explanation for the disappearance of the dense mound-building agricultural population and its replacement by the hunting tribes of the forest. At any rate, when the whites found Ohio the mound-builders were gone.

Morris Jessup

Scientists collecting peat for study on an old lake bed, now covered with forest, near Ann Arbor, Michigan

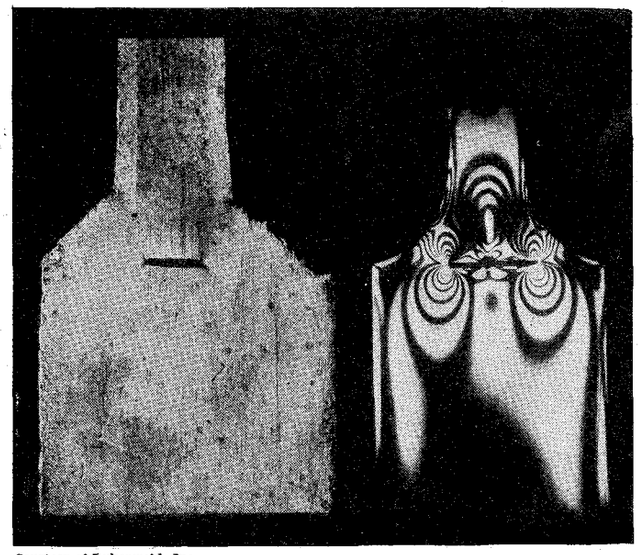
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Study Structural Stress With Aid of Light

Development of Light, Modern Diesel Engines and Reduction of Weight in Many Structures Aided by Photoelastic Research

When transparent substances which transmit light with equal velocity in all directions, such as celluloid or bakelite, are subjected to strain, the speed with which light passes through is altered. Throughout the structure the velocity of light becomes proportional to the stress at each point.

This effect is not apparent to the unaided eye when ordinary light is used. But if the light is polarized—that is, if all the light waves are vibrating in the same plane perpendicular to the direction of the beam—the effect can be made visible through a suitable lens system. The result is a beautiful pattern of light and shadow. If the light is all of one color the area under stress will be banded with dark and light areas. If white light is used, the strained material, prism-like, separates the light into its component wave-lengths and the alternate bands will be in various colors.



Courtesy of Lukenweld, Inc.

A welded piece of metal and its celluloid replica as it appeared in the polariscope when pulled endwise

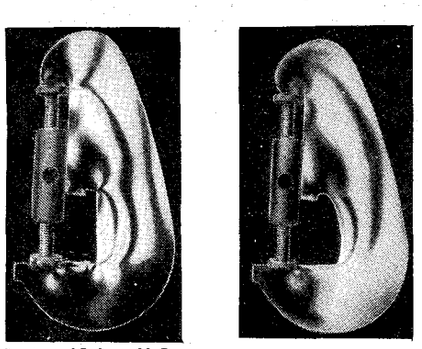
This effect, called photoelasticity, was first observed by Sir David Brewster, in 1814, but it remained a laboratory curiosity until modern engineers turned it to account. The recent reduction of weight in modern Diesel engines and the general improvement in form and safety of many metal structures owe a great debt to stress determination methods made possible by it. The importance of photoelastic tests recently has been pointed out by several persons, especially Thomas H. Evans, of Yale University, writing in *Civil Engineering*, and Everett Chapman, vice-president of Lukenweld, Inc., whose descriptions of practical applications of the method to machine design have appeared in several magazines, including *The Iron Age* and *Steel*.

The distribution of stress throughout odd-shaped pieces of material is of prime importance to designers of many types of structures. Under the action of repeated loads, minute cracks in the material may start at the point of highest stress, and spread, cancer-like, through the structure until it gives way. These tiny, weakening cracks can usually be prevented by designing the member in such a way as to equalize the strain instead of concentrating it.

Engineers can now make a duplicate in celluloid or bakelite of the piece under consideration, and by observing the optical changes in it caused by stress, can see where the strain is concentrated and redesign the member to spread it more evenly.

Often, says Mr. Chapman, this redesigning consists in taking away metal rather than adding to it. It is thus that massive parts of bridges, engines and other structures have been made less heavy, more graceful, and stronger.

Several types of apparatus have been devised in which photoelasticity may be studied. Such contrivances are called polariscopes. They range from complicated aggregations of lenses and Nicol prisms to simple, compact apparatus containing only a couple of mirrors and a lens or two. Mr. Chapman has a small polariscope light enough to carry with him like a handbag. A polariscope shown at the recent Chemical Industries Exposition in New York, on the other hand, was about twenty feet in length.



Courtesy of Lukenweld, Inc.

How stress study improves metal shapes. At left is a conventional punch-press C-frame, showing severe stress concentrations at the corners. By taking out metal, as at right, the stress is better equalized

Protecting Grain From Vermin

The millions of bushels of grain annually stored in elevators and granaries in this country can be protected successfully from weevils and other destructive vermin at small cost by means of high-frequency oscillations similar to those used to "cook" hamburgers and perform other freak stunts by experimenters.

This was reported recently in the *Electrical World* by I. E. Mouromtseff, of the research laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Westinghouse engineers have been experimenting with high frequency for the protection of grain at the suggestion of J. H. Davis, chief engineer of electric traction of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

A "standing wave oscillator" was used in the tests to generate oscillations in the frequency band between 40,000,000 and 100,000,000 cycles per second. With this apparatus weevils were destroyed in grain in a few seconds.

Mr. Mouromtseff explained that high-frequency fields produce selective internal heating in animal and plant tissue. Due to differences in conductivity and other factors, insects and their eggs are heated more rapidly than grain. Tho the temperature of the grain was raised only to 125 degrees Fahrenheit, the internal tissue of killed weevils was found to be markedly carbonized.

A curious and unexpected result of the high-frequency treatment was that grain so exposed was found to sprout more readily and grow faster than untreated grain.

Tightness of Bottle Caps

Among the troubles of housewives is the difficulty of unscrewing caps from jars and bottles. To aid manufacturers in determining the proper tightness and construction of screw caps, the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories have been making a study of the problem. Dr. M. L. Carr, director of the laboratory, recently reported in the trade journal, *Food Industries*, that the twisting effort a woman can exert in unscrewing a cap is strictly limited.

Tests showed that the weakest-armed woman exerted a twisting force of only 11.6 inch-pounds, while the arm of the strongest woman twisted with a force of 29.6 inch-pounds. The average housewife is able to exert a force of 18.5 inch-pounds.

Of the 500 bottles and jars tested, ninety-six proved unscrewable in the hands of housewives, tho fifty-six were later removed by the housewives with the aid of such rough-and-ready devices as hitting, prying, heating the bottle and in some instances calling in the husband.

Incidentally, some of these jars baffled even husbands. Forty defied all efforts to open them. In one case screwing the lid off required 102 inch-pounds of twisting effort.

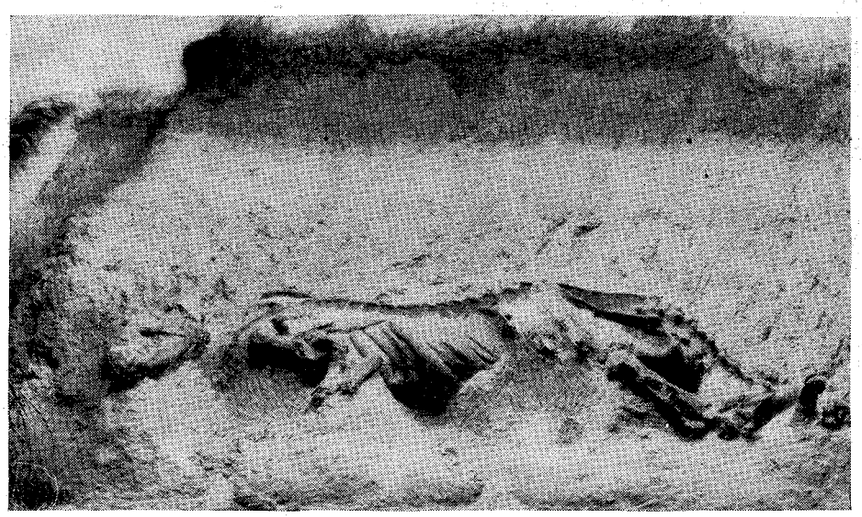
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Fossil Animals Look When Discovered

Exhibit at Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Shows Skeleton From Argentina in Its Original State

Visitors to the great museums often wonder how the skeletons of extinct animals, there so well mounted for public observation, actually look when scientists come upon them. To answer this question an exhibit has been opened at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, showing the skeleton of a fossil ground sloth from the pampas of Argentina just as it appeared when first uncovered by the paleontologist's spade.

The exhibit, on view in the Ernest R. Graham hall of historical geology, is a reconstruction of a typical pampas terrain and a cut bank, in the side of which lies the skeleton, which was collected by the Marshall Field paleontological expedition to Argentina and Bolivia under the direction of Elmer S. Riggs, associate curator of paleontology. The skeleton is that of an animal abundant in South America 50,000 years ago, but now extinct.



Courtesy of Field Museum of Natural History

Fossil Sloth Skeleton in the Earth

Visitors, says Mr. Riggs, often ask scientists how they know where to dig for fossils.

"The place where we found this specimen lies in a stretch of pampas land as level as the plains of Illinois," he explains. "In winter abundant rains cause the shallow streams to overflow. The flood waters are heavy with mud and fine sand. Swift currents flowing out on the meadows are checked and the sediments they carry settle in layers over the soil.

"Year after year these flood-plain deposits are built up layer upon layer. The same thing probably occurred when the great sloths lived, and thus after death their bodies became buried in these sediments. Ages later streams cut channels through the older sediments. Farmers and cattlemen of the pampas to-day frequently report the finding of fossil bones. Following such reports, the museum expedition trailed along the banks of a dried-up stream observing carefully various objects buried in them which had been laid bare by erosion of winter rains and summer winds. Finally, on the face of the bank, four or five feet below the level of the soil surface, an irregular line of dark brown spots caught the collectors' attention. Further examination showed these spots to be the ends of fossil bones broken off even with the bank. With pick and shovel the soil and underlying sandy clay were removed until the skeleton was revealed as now seen in the museum exhibit, and just as the animal lay down some thousands of years ago."

In the American Museum of Natural History, New York, there is a somewhat similar exhibit except that it represents not a single skeleton but a mass burial in prehistoric times. It consists of a block of fossil-bearing stone brought from Agate Springs, Nebraska. Part of the fossil bones have been worked out in high relief. About twenty skulls and several thousand different bones are visible in the block, which is five feet wide, eight feet long and about fifteen inches deep. The bones are all those of a two-horned rhinoceros, *Diceratherium*, which inhabited western Nebraska in the Miocene age, four million years ago.

Interest in Sciences

What branch of science is most interesting to young people? An analysis of nearly 600 entries to the Children's Science Fair of The American Institute recently held in New York, representing the work of about 10,000 young scientists, shows that physics leads all other subjects in interest; 115 entries were in this field. Plant and animal life came next with eighty-three entries and biology a close third with eighty-two.

Science Snap-shots

Antidote for Corrosive Sublimate

An antidote for poisonous bichlorid of mercury (corrosive sublimate) has been discovered by Dr. S. M. Rosenthal of the U. S. National Institute of Health, Washington, D. C. It has already been used successfully to treat a victim of bichlorid of mercury poisoning. The patient is now recovering in a Washington hospital, *Science Service* reports.

Cautious government scientists point out that the antidote is still in the experimental stage. However, results with animals poisoned by bichlorid have been good and the successful result with the first human case is considered encouraging. The new antidote, said to be the first known for bichlorid of mercury, is formaldehydesulfoxylane. It is given to the victim by mouth and injected into his veins simultaneously.

Non-Metallic Pipe

Plastic materials are invading many fields formerly dominated by metallic products. One of the latest rivals of metal is a new non-metallic material from which pipe can be made. It is chemically inert, immune to the ordinary soil acids and alkalies and is unaffected by stray electric currents, all of which tend to have a bad effect upon metallic pipe.

Asbestos and cement are the ingredients used to make the new pipe, according to *The Iron Age*. The idea originated in Italy, where this type of non-metallic pipe has been manufactured and used for several years.

Heating Liquids With Gas

Engineers have devised a method by which liquids in large tanks can be heated without building a fire under them, it was recently reported to the American Gas Association. Large gas burners, resembling torches, are immersed in the liquid and gas is caused to burn beneath the surface, producing a violent flame that quickly brings the liquid to a boil. With this process, water in wooden tanks can be heated to boiling as readily as in tanks of steel. Acids and other chemicals can also be heated by this method.

Snake Dies from Own Poison

Apparently all snakes are not immune to their own venom or that of other species, as is commonly supposed. A young rattlesnake in the zoological laboratory of the Fort Hays Kansas State College bit itself accidentally during a fight in the cage where it lived with others. Before it could release its fangs, it apparently had injected enough of its own venom to cause its death a few hours later. The incident was reported to *Science* by Prof. L. D. Wooster.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Asia Awaits Choice of Tibet's New Dalai Lama

The Selection of a Successor to the Priest-King, Who Recently Died, Is Also of Political Interest to the Major Powers, Including Russia, Britain and China

THE vision of a small child's features mirrored in a lake persuaded a Tibetan monk that he saw there the incarnation of the ancestor of his people. The child, whose birthplace and parents were also imaged in the water, was sought out, and the boy was made Dalai Lama, priest-king of Tibet. The selection was not according to custom, and the Dalai Lama led an arduous and eventful life, recently cut short by death at the age of fifty-seven. That is a long time for Dalai Lamas to live and rule, for they usually die at a youthful age under mysterious circumstances. In this case the familiar tool of poison is said to have been used.

The death of this remote and picturesque figure in that strange and romantic land high among the Himalayas is more than the passing of a high priest who will be succeeded, in due course, by another. Most of the States of Asia are interested to know who that successor will be and which of the major Powers can intrigue him most. Russia, Britain, and China await the divination.

Born of humble parentage about 100 miles southeast of the "Forbidden City" of Lhasa, Ngag-Wang Lobsang Thubden Gya-Tsho, was the thirteenth viceregent of Buddha in this land of the sky, and had been head of the Tibetan Government since 1893. He also wielded spiritual power throughout his own country and among the Himalayan Buddhist States from Bhotan to Ladakh and thence to Lake Baikal and to Mongolia, and through a chain of temples as far as Peiping. His temporal power was supreme in his own land, and when the Marquess of Clydesdale, Col. L. V. Stewart Blacker, and Flight-Lieut. D. F. McIntyre wanted to fly over Mount Everest, they had to get his permission first. To gain it they had to assure him they would rise high enough not to disturb the "home of the gods." They did not disturb the gods, and their flight is history now.

The Tibetans are one of the most—if not the most—religious people in the world. From one-seventh to one-fourth of the entire male population enters the priesthood of the country's religion, Lamaism, a modified form of Buddhism, introduced in the seventh century, A. D. It provides for two supreme Lamas, the Dalai Lama, known as "the jewel of majesty" and "sovereign treasure," earthly representative of the Buddha, and the Tashi Lama, whose Tibetan title is Pan-chen-rin-po-che, "great jewel pandit." The Dalai Lama is the incarnation of the great bodhisattva Avalokitesvara, the ancestor of the Tibetans, and the Tashi Lama, or Panchen Lama, is an earthly reflex of Amitabha, one of the Buddhas of the ten directions of space, the "Buddha of Boundless Light." The Dalai Lama is thus the natural or supernatural temporal ruler, and the Panchen Lama is the spiritual ruler, by the same process. When either of them dies it becomes necessary for the other to determine in which of the recently born

© Keystone

The Late Dalai Lama

infants he has been reincarnated. By a system of highly developed magic, with the help of the State oracle and the oracle of Sam-ye, the choice is made.

This custom was not followed in the selection of the late Dalai Lama. Rivalry and strife followed, and the Panchen Lama was driven into exile. Last October, however, when, apparently, in a chastened mood, the Dalai Lama invited the Panchen Lama to return and take up the spiritual leadership once more.

Twice the Dalai Lama had to flee the "Forbidden City," once when it was entered by a British mission in 1904, presaging an avalanche of explorers and tradesmen, and again in 1909, when, returning to the capital, he found Chinese troops there. The first time he wandered in Mongolia, accompanied by his tutors and his court retinue. The second time he took refuge in British India, where he made friends with the British and plotted against the Chinese invaders of his country. In 1912 he directed a Tibetan uprising which succeeded in ousting the Chinese, and then made a triumphant entry into Lhasa.

Tho Tibet has always been a hermit nation and hostile to Western innovation, two years ago the Dalai Lama ordered an automobile, in which his Chinese chauffeur drove him into accessible parts of his country. Where the car could not go bands of coolies carried it.

While the Dalai Lama rests in the Nirvana of his Buddhist hope, the Panchen Lama is reported hurrying home from Mongolia, and Asia waits.

War Among Pacifists

There is war among the pacifists. Some of them say they must fight in a given conflict, and the others, heavily in the majority in this case, say a real pacifist never fights.

The conflict of opinion broke out in the national council of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which describes itself as the largest pacifist organization in the world. The issue was whether the pacifist attitude toward class "war" should be the same as toward international war. Declaring at its recent meeting in New York that no distinction could be made between the two, the council decided that its four secretaries must subscribe to that policy to continue in their positions after their terms expire on February 1. J. B. Matthews, one of the secretaries, a member of the Socialist party, held that while violence was deplorable in the class "struggle," it is inevitable and that, therefore, a pacifist could not refuse to take part in a class "war" as he could in international war. The council, after a referendum among the members of the Fellowship, which showed 80 per cent. favoring nonviolence in any war, decided against Mr. Matthews, 18 to 12, and he will not be reappointed. Similar action will probably be taken in regard to Howard A. Kester, Southern representative, whose views are like those of Mr. Matthews.

This "pure pacifism" of the Fellowship is resented by some others, too, and three members handed in their resignations—Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Francis Henson, an anti-Fascist, and the Rev. Bradford Young, a Brooklyn minister. A few other resignations, it was said, are likely to follow.

However, the parting was all in good order and with the kindliest feelings on both sides. As explained by Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, director of the Presbyterian Labor Temple and chairman of the council, the question at issue is merely one of method, not of aim. "The Fellowship," he said, "does wish to identify itself with the industrial workers and other underprivileged groups in their struggles to attain a better social order."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A New Version of the Four Gospels

"IT is easier for a rope to go through a needle's eye," etc., should be the proper translation of Matthew 19:24, according to the Eastern version of the Four Gospels (A. J. Holman Company, Philadelphia), a translation from the native Galilean Aramaic by George M. Lamsa, a native Assyrian. The Galilean Aramaic is the vernacular of northern Palestine and is still spoken as it was in the days of Jesus. The Eastern version is known as the Peshitta, which means clear, straight and popularly accepted. Moreover, it is the official version of what once constituted the original Eastern Church, "the Mother of Christendom."

Mr. Lamsa's translation shows many marked differences in meaning between the Aramaic version and the Greek translation, due to the inability of the Greek translators to express in their own tongue Aramaic colloquialisms and shades in meaning. It has already occasioned deep interest in seminaries and among clergy, many of whom are said to hail it as enabling them to gain an insight into the teachings of Jesus which they found difficult in the King James version. Be that as it may, the new translation is likely to be the cause of much discussion, if not dispute, among readers and preachers of the Bible.

The manner of speech, the phraseology, the idioms, the orientation in the Gospels are vividly and distinctively northern Aramaic, says Mr. Lamsa, and, because of the differences in language, it was difficult to transfer them exactly to a Greek text. The Aramaic word *gamla*, for instance, is the same word for camel and a large rope, which explains why we read camel instead of rope in the King James version. The Aramaic word for a certain large piece of money called *Kakra*, talent, is like the word used for province. The difference is distinguished by a single dot, according to the letter over which it is placed. The confusion, says Mr. Lamsa, is seen in the parable of the nobleman (Luke 19:13, 17, 24), who rewarded his servants not with coins but with cities. This error, he says, was no doubt due to a copyist who placed the dot over the wrong letter. In Greek, on the other hand, there are two different words for coin and city.

Some of the Aramaic colloquial and idiomatic expressions could hardly be translated into other languages without a change in meaning. An insane man is called *dewana* in Aramaic, meaning one who is possessed of a devil or who has become wild. Mark 1:34, according to the King James version, reads that Jesus "suffered not the devils to speak because they knew him"; the Aramaic is that "he did not allow the insane to speak," after he had healed them, "because some of these were his acquaintances," and he did not want them to praise him. Mark 9:17 states that the boy had "a dumb spirit." The original has it that a disease had caused dumbness and not that the spirit was dumb. Luke 11:14, in the King James version, states that Jesus "was casting out a devil and it was dumb"; the Eastern version, which reflects the Aramaic style of speech, states that Jesus "was casting out a demon from a dumb man." In Luke 4:41, in the King James version, "the devils came out of many, crying out and saying, Thou are Christ the Son of God"; the translation from the Aramaic is, "demons also came out of many, who cried out saying, You are the Christ the Son of God." This was after they were healed. In the one case it is demons crying out; in the other it is people who have been cured of insanity who are crying out.

There are many other instances of difficulty caused by words having several meanings. The Aramaic *al*, says Mr. Lamsa, means "enter into," "attack," "chase"; but it has been exclusively translated "enter into" so as to imply, as in Matthew 8:31, that the demons entered into the swine. According to the context and style of Aramaic speech, however, the word *al* here means that the lunatics, not the demons, attacked the swine. Jesus was a Jewish prophet, explains Mr. Lamsa, and, as a mark of appreciation of what He was doing for them and as a proof of their conversion, these lunatics were willing to destroy the herd of swine which belonged to their people. We have similar instances in the English language, as, for instance, in the word "fire." One fires a house, a gun and an employee. An Oriental might understand that the employee was shot or set on fire.

GEORGE M. LAMSA

Beginning a tour of research

Many good souls have had difficulty with that passage in the Lord's Prayer: "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Why should God *lead* us into temptation? The Aramaic version has it: "And do not let us enter into temptation, but deliver us from error."

Mr. Lamsa was graduated from the Archbishop of Canterbury's Mission College in Urumiah, Persia, and from the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria. He used J. P. Morgan's Aramaic manuscripts in his researches. His people, he says, "still speak the Aramaic language of our blessed Lord and Savior with only a few inevitable changes, and they have retained the ancient and original version of the Holy Scriptures, without the change of revision."

New Chief of Chaplains

ENTERING the Army at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1913, as a chaplain, with the rank of lieutenant, promoted to captain in 1920, to major in 1927 and to lieutenant-colonel in 1933, Alva J. Brasted was appointed at the turn of the year to be Chief of Chaplains of the Army, with the rank of colonel, for a term of four years. He succeeds Colonel Julian E. Yates, whose term expired December 23, 1933.

Colonel Brasted was born at Findley's Lake, New York, July 5, 1876. He was graduated from Des Moines College in 1902 and from the University of Chicago and Theological Seminary in 1905. A Baptist, he has served churches in North Dakota and Minnesota, and has seen service with the Army at Fort Hancock, New Jersey; Fort Scriven, Georgia; in the Philippines; at Camp Fremont, California, and with the A. E. F. in France in 1918. He has been stationed also at Camp Lee, Virginia; Camp Stanley, Texas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Logan, Colorado, and was at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, for the past two years.

Colonel Brasted

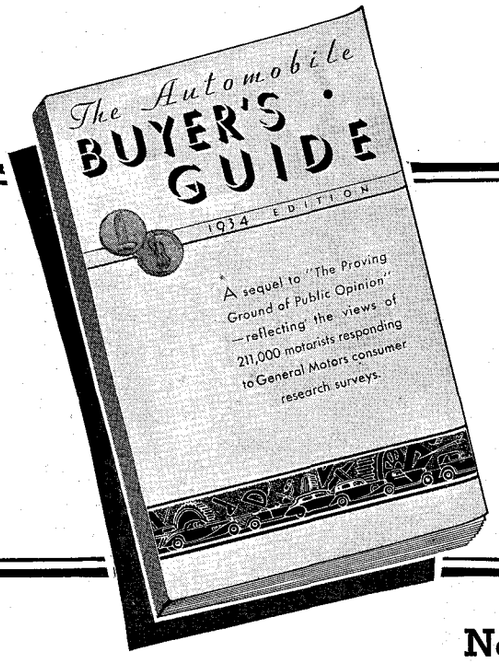
Shy and cultured, but a forceful man-to-man talker, Colonel Brasted disregards denominational distinctions. When it comes to recreation, he can ride and play baseball with his men. Married, he has a daughter and two sons. As chief of Army chaplains he will have a full-time career.

Secretary Perkins Explains

SECRETARY of Labor Frances Perkins is one of the home folks in the South now. She has admitted that "all Southern chillun got shoes." Her statement that "a social revolution will take place if you put shoes on the people of the South" (LITERARY DIGEST, June 17, 1933) was misunderstood. Speaking before the Presidents Club in Atlanta, she said she meant that increased buying power would enable the South to buy more shoes, as it would enable all parts of the country to buy more of the necessities of life. The Georgians gave her a big hand.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARE YOU UP-TO-DATE on Motoring Developments since 1930?


The Automobile
BUYER'S GUIDE
1934 EDITION
A sequel to "The Proving Ground of Public Opinion"—reflecting the views of 211,000 motorists responding to General Motors consumer research surveys.

FREE

This 80-page book will help you in planning for your next car!

Not an advertisement—not a catalog

211,000 practical motorists advise you out of their own experience

What's been going on in motor car factories—on the proving grounds—in automobile research laboratories—since you bought your present car?

Even though you may not be planning to buy this year, you'll surely be interested in this story, written in the language of the owner.

Motorists said that our recent questionnaire, *"The Proving Ground of Public Opinion,"* was helpful in bringing them up-to-date on improvements introduced by the automotive industry during the past four years.

"The Automobile Buyer's Guide" (based on our extensive consumer surveys) represents an extension of the same idea.

It tells YOU what motorists told US.

It gives simple explanations of new features and technical terms which you may have found confusing. It describes the new advancements in motoring comfort, convenience, performance, economy, etc.

It includes convenient "check sheets" designed in the form of an illustrated questionnaire, for your *personal use* in planning what *you* want in *your* next car.

Briefly, it is designed to assist you in choosing, from among the many good cars on the market, the one particular make and model that will best suit *your* individual needs.

Send for FREE copy

CUSTOMER RESEARCH STAFF D
GENERAL MOTORS, DETROIT, MICH.

Without obligation, please send me free copy of your 80-page, non-advertising book, *"The Automobile Buyer's Guide."*

Name_____
PLEASE PRINT

Street_____

City_____
STATE

I own a_____
MAKE OF CAR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Intramural Sports Shift Emphasis in Athletics

Undergraduate Discontent Foreshadowed Trend in Which More Attention Is Given to Playing the Game for Its Own Sake at Yale, Harvard and Princeton

THE late W. O. McGeehan once aroused many Harvard men to white heat with the allegation that if a vote could be taken of "grads and undergrads," Harvard would be "willing to trade President Lowell, President Emeritus Eliot and three heads of departments for a good running backfield, and no questions asked."

That was nearly ten years ago. Since then there have been many academic reforms at Yale, Harvard and Princeton. "House Plans" and "Colleges" on the English order have been installed in each of these universities. With the changes in academic life has come a shift of emphasis in athletics, with more and more attention being paid to playing the game for the game's sake. The athletic associations in each of these universities appear to have adopted a policy of promoting "athletics for all."

The first rumblings of undergraduate discontent were heard in college newspapers in the fall of 1925. First of the undergraduate papers and pioneers in sounding the call against the overemphasis of football were the editors of *The Harvard Crimson*, whose platform for the reform of intercollegiate football attracted wide attention, considerable praise, and brought severe criticism from persons affiliated with the game in a professional way. Simultaneously George Owen declared that college football wasn't any fun, and sports columnists pooh-poohed the forward looking undergraduates, and entered into heated controversies with them. This made good copy. Then, in 1929, came the Carnegie Reports condemning football conditions in many universities throughout the country.

During the war intercollegiate contests waned, but after 1919 the many-headed hydra loomed bigger than ever. It was viewed with alarm by so many persons, including the undergraduates, that drastic steps were taken to overhaul what looked as tho it might be a permanent condition in which the college was a mere annex to the stadium. And the present trend indicates that the overhauling is bringing results.

To-day at Princeton University, about 90 per cent. of the students participate in intramural and intercollegiate athletics, which makes an interesting contrast to the famous Princeton faculty edict of 1787 forbidding students to engage in sports or games. Official figures from the Department of Health and Physical Education at Princeton show that during the last college year 3,667 students (including duplications) participated in intramural sports. There were forty-seven units, 256 teams, seventy-one championship teams or individuals of the University classes, clubs, dormitories and R. O. T. C.

Financing of these activities has not been as much of a burden as might be assumed. At Princeton the financing has been shared from the beninning by the University.

At Harvard the success of the House athletic program is attributed to the solid foundations laid down in the Student Council Report on House Athletics submitted in April, 1931. There is a permanent director of intramural athletics, Adolph W. Samborski.

Comparisons of the number of Harvard men who took part in upper-class athletics from 1926 to 1931, and those who took part

© International

William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, who sponsors "sports for all"

in House athletics during 1931-32 show that in many sports the number of participants has tripled. In the period from 1926 to 1931 the highest number of total participants in athletics was 598. In 1931-32, the first year that House statistics were kept, the total was 937.

In 1925 Harvard revived class football for the first time since before the war, and from 1926 to 1931 an average of about 100 men annually played.

This year, in addition to the nearly 200 men on varsity, junior varsity, freshman and second freshman football squads, there were about 250 players on the House and three freshman intramural squads.

At the end of the season, the winning House team at Harvard plays the winning intramural team at Yale, a game which alternates with the varsity game in being played away or at home, and which was played this year in the Yale Bowl. Insignia is awarded to participants in these games. This year's game between Saybrook College (Yale) and Winthrop House (Harvard) ended in a scoreless tie.

Students at Harvard have never been assessed for the use of athletic buildings and equipment, but in his recent annual report, William J. Bingham, director of athletics, asked for a levy on students to offset the drop in gate receipts. Harvard, he declared, is perhaps the only institution which has no compulsory athletic fee.

At Yale too, there is a marked trend toward "giving the games back to the boys." Here, according to W. H. Neale, Intercollege Athletic Secretary, in the first year of "college" athletics (not however the first year of intramural sports), 803 upper classmen took part in fall sports. This does not include freshmen, who are not counted.

At Yale intramural sports are organized along lines similar to the intramural associations at Harvard and Princeton. The program is governed by an Intercollegiate Athletic Council, made up of one undergraduate member from each college. There is also an Athletic Secretary and an Assistant Athletic Secretary, who are scholarship men in each college. They act in the same capacity as an Athletic Director in a small college.

There are non-paid coaches for the different teams. The captains are elected, and usually obtain their own coaches from the graduate schools. In some sports where the squad is not cut by the varsity coach, the varsity men compete on the college teams. The program is set up principally to get more boys into competitive athletics, "not for the purpose of doing away with varsity teams." The winning college teams in the college leagues play a final game against the winning House teams at Harvard, but except for these, there are few outside games.

The history of intramural sports at Princeton has led Dr. Raycroft of that University to three conclusions, which may be summarized as follows: (1) If adequate facilities can be provided, student groups can easily be guided into participating in competitive athletics. (2) The money required is comparatively little, and (3) an undergraduate organization is the most effective way for stimulating interest in an intramural program.

In regard to student athletics at Harvard, William J. Bingham's report declares, "we beg no boy to compete for any of our teams, nor do we feel that the reputation of the University is enhanced by athletic victories. After all, the chief difference between intercollegiate and intramural sports is only one of attitude. You will always have the boys who want to excel in the technique of any one sport, and you will also have the boys who do not care at all how well or how poorly they play if they only have the opportunity to play."

Whether other colleges in the United States will follow in the footsteps of the "Big Three" or whether fervent alumni football fans will continue to demand winning teams rather than further extension of athletic facilities, even in these universities, remains to be seen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Smoke 'til "Home Sweet Home"

. . . and still keep a fresh, cool mouth

Why does Spud keep your mouth fresh?
Because there's menthol in the smoke? Not at all. There's hardly a trace of menthol in the smoke. The menthol does its work *in the cigarette.* It simply lowers the temperature of the smoke. So, what you get from Spud is pure tobacco goodness *with the heat taken out.* And that makes a surprising difference . . . in *mildness.* Try a pack.

SPUD
MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES
20 FOR 15c • (25c IN CANADA)

© *The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Luck and the Law of Averages in Bridge

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

BRIDGE players are by no means a united lot. They are divided by systems, differences in ability, preferences as to stakes and various minor inclinations. One bone of contention is the question whether there is any such thing as luck or whether the law of averages distributes "the breaks" fairly evenly. If Ibsen's dogma that the majority is always wrong has a *raison d'être*, then there is no luck in bridge, as most players are firm believers in luck.

A Test Case

For my part I give full credence to the law of averages, and the only adequate test in bridge history that can be applied supports me. I have in mind the famous Culbertson-Lenz match, the only important match on record not played with duplicate boards. The purpose of the match was to decide whether the Approach-Forcing or the now almost extinct "Official" system was superior; the former winning by 8,980 points after a total of 150 rubbers, requiring 879 deals. Here are the statistics of the match:

	Culbertson	*Lenz*
Rubbers won	77	73
Small slams made	29	27
Aces	1,745	1,771
Kings	1,775	1,741
Honors — Culbertson honor trick table	3,649½	3,648
Honors—"Official" no-trump count	18,091	17,898

The law of averages functioned almost perfectly in this comparatively small number of rubbers, as is attested by the distribution of aces and kings. Over a period of a year it can scarcely fail to work at least as well.

A player whose game has suffered because of a belief that he was born under an unlucky star should take heart after studying these figures. Such a player does not need a change of luck but a change of opponents. Probably he is outclassed in the skill he ordinarily displays and should find easier opposition until his game has improved.

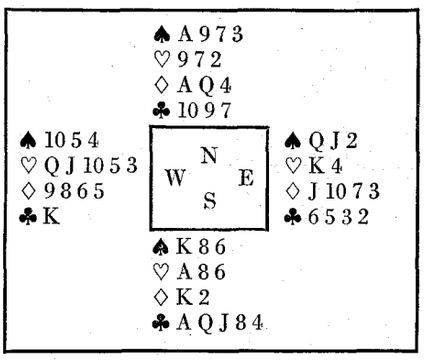
It is one of the most common occurrences at the bridge table to hear a player bemoan his hard luck after losing a rubber, when he might have won it through even average skill. A few days ago I was a disinterested kibitzer when a hand, shown in the diagram on this page, was dealt, both sides being vulnerable.

The Play

The North-South players contracted for three no-trump and West led the queen of hearts. East overtook with the king in order to unblock and returned the four of hearts. South held off the ace until the third round, then entered the dummy with a diamond and led the ten of clubs, which was allowed to run. West made his blank king and took two more heart tricks setting the contract 100 points. In one way it was bad luck that West's only club should be the king, but South could have protected himself. Naturally, he had to set up the club suit to make the needed nine tricks, but even if East made the king of clubs it would have been of no importance, as he had no hearts left. The declarer, for that reason, should not have tried the club finesse, as there was the possibility of West having the king alone, and West was the one to be prevented from taking another trick. South should have played the ace of clubs, and if the king was held by East, he should have been more than welcome to that trick.

Became Anxious

After having missed the chance of winning the rubber and being patted on the back by his partner, South became over-



anxious to make up for it and was set 500 points on the next hand.

The subsequent deal favored the opponents, who held: West: Spades, K J 10 7; Hearts, 6 4 3; Diamonds, K Q 7; Clubs, A K 9. East: Spades, A Q 9 4 2; Hearts, A Q 7; Diamonds, A J; Clubs, 8 7 3.

They reached a small slam contract in spades, South leading the queen of clubs. The dummy won with the ace and the declarer played two rounds of trumps, on which the adversaries followed. A losing club was discarded on dummy's third diamond, and then the nine of clubs was led, East discarding the seven of hearts instead of trumping, as the lead had marked South with the jack and ten of clubs. South was forced to take the trick, and irrespective of what he led, the small slam contract was assured. Incidentally South held the king of hearts, and had East tried the heart finesse instead of the strip and end play, he would have been defeated. These two hands taken from one rubber demonstrate the difference between skilful and wooden play, and luck has nothing to do with the fact that South loses steadily to East, month after month.

When players of about equal strength meet regularly, one or the other, at times, will have a lucky streak, when every finesse works, trumps always "break" and the vital cards are in the partner's hand. But such luck is short-lived, and a good knowledge of the game is much more solid ground on which to build.

Good players, when pursued by bad luck, for a few weeks, should take their misfortunes stoically and know that better times are ahead. During the worst streak of bad luck I have ever experienced at the card table, two vulnerable grand slams were bid against me through misunderstandings of the opponents. The first one ranks as a classic.

Turn in Fortune

The dealer bid a heart, I passed and third hand bid two clubs. The dealer, in the meantime, had forgotten that he had opened the bidding, and believing that his partner had made an original forcing two-bid, immediately went to seven hearts, which contract, thanks to four successful finesses, was made. A few days later the player to my left bid spades, the partner responded with three clubs and finally by slow degrees reached six spades. The original spade bidder responded with six no-trump, because he held only four spades. He intended the bid as a "sign-off," yet it was understood as an encouragement, drawing a grand slam bid in spades from the partner. I held K J 9 in spades in front of the declarer and, of course, was annihilated. The contract could not have been made had either of my two spade honors been in my partner's hand. After two weeks of misery a sudden turn in my fortunes took place, and in addition to other lucky breaks I made two grand slams in one afternoon.

Superstitions

Most players are irrationally superstitious and try to give luck a helping hand with all kinds of idiosyncrasies. This does not exclude the players who do not believe in luck. Very few players, when having the choice, would fail to take the seats in which the previous rubber has been won. They also prefer to deal with the deck with which they have cut for partners, provided their card has been high. Two of our greatest players become utterly furious when any one touches their chairs with his foot. Once, on the eve of a national tournament, I stayed at the house of one of the favorites, and upon entering my room threw my hat on the bed. This, it seems, augurs the worst possible luck, and almost ended a beautiful friendship. Some excellent and otherwise normal players believe that certain other players are their hoodoos, either as partners or opponents. Results naturally will bear them out—not because their contention is correct, but because their superstitions cause their play to be influenced. For an expert pair to lose to two average players, after a few weeks of continued play, is as preposterous as for a chess champion to be defeated two games in succession by a fair amateur. The law of averages, inexorably governing the luck in deals, just won't permit it.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hitler Prepares for Olympics

The German Government has officially aunched the building program in connec- ion with the next Olympic Games, which ere awarded to Berlin. The preparations or the games were assured the personal upport and supervision of Chancellor dolf Hitler by his proclamation:

"I have given my final consent to con- truction of the Olympic Stadium. Germany ereby obtains a sports field without paral- el in the world.

"But buildings alone are not sufficient to uarantee adequate representation of Ger- an sports, which is of world importance to ur nation. The decisive thing is the united nd ready will of the nation to select the est competitors from all parts of Germany nd train and steel them in order that in he coming competitions we may come out ith honor.

"A task no less important is the perma- ent and effective cultivation of physical ex- rcise among the entire people as one of the ost important cultural values in the Na- ional-Socialist State. Thereby we shall reate a permanent foundation for the spirit f the new Germany."

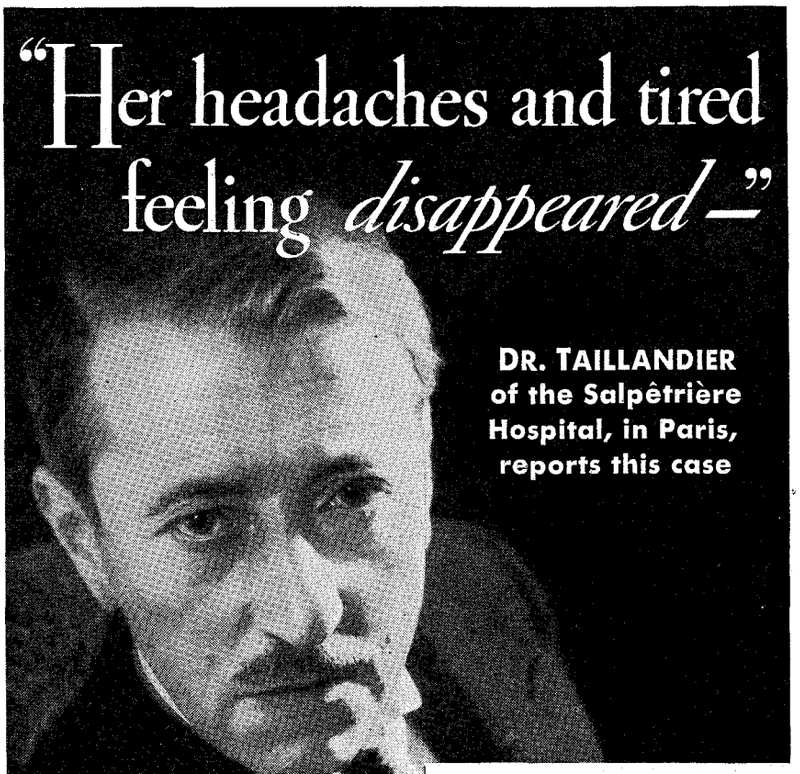
Governing bodies of athletic organiza- ions in America and other countries that ave voiced a protest, charging discrimina- on against Jewish athletes in Germany, can ain no more than conflicting comfort from hancellor Hitler's promise "to select the est competitors from all parts of Ger- any," since he makes no specific promise ith reference to either race or creed of the thletes selected to represent Germany in he Olympic Games. In spite of the re- uests that have been expressed to transfer he next Olympics elsewhere, Chancellor itler has completed quite elaborate plans o hold the Games in Berlin.

His plans for "a sports field without arallel in the world" call for a vast thletic plant that will seat a total of 100,000 n its several units. Set off around a cen- al stadium that will be about as large as he Yale Bowl, there will be a velodrome hat will have a seating capacity equal to hat of Madison Square Garden, a swim- ing pool with a spectator capacity of 0,000, a tennis stadium that will accommo- ate about the same number as the pool, nd an open-air theater with a capacity of 5,000. No plans have been announced for he site of the winter games.

These buildings and stadia will be rected at Grunewald, the present site of the amous horse-racing course. This German Olympic Village" will serve as headquar- ers for the nation, a central office for all he athletic and sports organizations in Germany. Here will be centered the direct- ng force for the "permanent and effective ultivation of physical exercise among the ntire people."

Assured of the official support of Chan- ellor Hitler in the preparations for the leventh Olympiad, the German Olympic Committee announced to all nations that it has the honor of extending the invitation for participation in the contests and festivi- ies, which on this occasion will be held in Berlin, August 1-16, 1936."

"Her headaches and tired feeling *disappeared*—"



DR. TAILLANDIER of the Salpêtrière Hospital, in Paris, reports this case

• Dr. Olivier Taillandier, the famous consultant on digestive disorders, says:—"When intestines grow tired, poisons seep into the blood. The effects are often noticed in headaches, loss of energy . . . Yeast has an astonishing effect on constipation . . . Improved general health results."

DR. TAILLANDIER REPORTS: "Patient complained of frequent headaches, tiredness. The whites of her eyes were yellow, her tongue coated . . .

"MANUAL EXAMINATION and X-rays showed what caused her trouble . . . constipation. She confessed she had been using cathartics . . .

"I PRESCRIBED YEAST. It restored her elimination to normal, purified her system. Her headaches and tired feeling soon disappeared."

DID *you* know that headaches—like indigestion, bad skin, a coated tongue, bad breath, that "tired feeling"—may mean nothing more or less than an unclean condition of your *intestines*? It's true!

Eaten regularly—3 cakes a day—Fleischmann's Yeast actually "tones" and stimulates your intestines. It also softens the wastes that have accumulated there.

Then, as your bowels start to function normally again, you feel so much better. Digestion improves. You have more energy. You *look* better, too, the minute the clean condition of your intestines begins to reflect in your skin.

Isn't it worth the effort? Then try it! You can get Fleischmann's Yeast, you know, at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains and each cake is rich in health-giving vitamins B, G and D.

Just eat it before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—plain or in a third of a glass of water. Starting today!

Copyright, 1934, Standard Brands Incorporated

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

And Leaves the . . .
World to Darkness

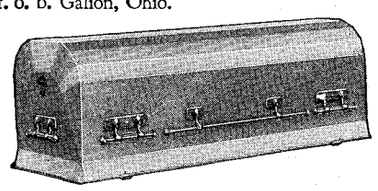
THE PATHWAY of every human life is illumined by the flames of many lanterns, each one the emanation of some loved fellow traveler. One by one these flickering flames go out, leaving the world to darkness.

They who grope among the shadows find consolation in remembering that they rendered the last full measure of protection to the garment that had clothed a cherished spirit, placing the pillowed casket permanently beyond the touch of all external things within the sanctuary of the

GALION
CRYPTORIUM
THE UNDER-GROUND MAUSOLEUM

Between the casket and the covering earth the Cryptorium interposes an armored barrier of rust-resisting iron, impermeable by moisture, proof against crumbling and decay. Though it lie for years submerged in water, its inner chamber remains as dry as at the hour of interment. All that was mortal within it rests undefiled from without till Time and Nature return it to the dust from which it sprung.

Cryptorium protection has brought abiding comfort to more than a quarter million sorrowing homes. In every community the leading funeral directors provide it as a part of their services. Some models are priced as low as $100, f. o. b. Galion, Ohio.



Mail the Coupon. *This book explains how Cryptorium interment protects completely and positively. It should be read by the person who makes the decisions at times of family crisis.*

THE GALION METALLIC VAULT CO.
GALION, OHIO

Please send a copy of the book referred to in Literary Digest, January 6, 1934

Name _____

Address _____

The National Child Health Recovery Program

Country-Wide Drive Under Way to Restore to Millions of Children the Health Lost During the Depression

By GRACE PHELPS

A nation-wide drive to restore to millions of American children the health lost through the past four years of depression is one of the most outstanding projects undertaken by the Administration. As a result of a national conference on child health called recently by Secretary Perkins under the auspices of the United States Children's Bureau, thirty-five States have already begun their plans to locate undernourished children and by proper feeding and medical attention to attempt to overcome existing malnutrition and check its further progress.

Harris & Ewing

GRACE ABBOTT

Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, and Guiding Spirit of the National Child Health Recovery Program

The program which was drawn up by nationally known authorities on nutrition and child health was submitted by Dr. Julius Hess of Chicago, who represents the American Medical Association on the pediatric advisory committee of the Children's Bureau. It was adopted unanimously by the conference which included public health officials from forty-three States, social-service workers, physicians, nurses, educators, dentists, and representatives of the National Parent-Teachers' Association, the Red Cross, the Community Chest, and others.

Allowing for such modifications of the plan as each community finds it requires for its particular needs, committees are being formed which include State and local departments of health, welfare, and education, together with relief agencies, medical and dental societies—in short, all official and non-official, national, State, and local agencies concerned with health, education, and child welfare. Where agencies already exist capable of carrying out the program, their membership will be extended to obtain the fullest cooperation of all other agencies.

Babies, preschool children, and adolescents are to be included in the drive on malnutrition. Physical examinations, recorded on forms issued by the Children's Bureau, will enable uniform national data to be assembled. The committees will now be enabled to use Federal relief funds to pay for school lunches for children of families "on relief" and other undernourished children as they are discovered. Arrangements will also be made with county medical societies for the payment of doctors and nurses out of these funds, where local health officials and others can not meet the demands.

Lack of medical care, education in adequate diets, and, probably most important of all, a "pauper level" of relief allowances, until very recently, are cited as the chief causes for the malnutrition which has developed because of the wide-spread unemployment during the depression. No one knows just exactly how many undernourished children there are in the United States. Former President Hoover estimated it as six million in his speech before the White House conference in 1930, just one year after the depression had begun and after years of so-called prosperity.

Miss Perkins, basing her figures on data collected by the Children's Bureau, estimates the number as about one-fifth of all school and preschool children—which would mean probably somewhere in the neighborhood of eight million now affected by malnutrition. In his speech before the National Child Health Recovery Conference, Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins stated that six million children are getting public relief—that is, from public tax-funds; hundreds of thousands more are on private relief rolls, and an unknown number are in what is known as border-line cases, that is, in families who would suffer any privation rather than apply to "the charities," and who are living on sums supplied by friends or relatives.

Whatever the exact number of undernourished children in the United States, testimony at the conference was overwhelming that an appalling condition exists among the nation's children and that immediate steps must be taken to combat it. The President sent a message expressing the hope that a program of action would be formulated. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt pointed out that not only is the situation growing more serious on the physical side of malnutrition but on the spiritual and mental side as well. She called attention also to the fact that many children are born to-day whose mothers are under par. Dr. Martha M. Eliot, and Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau and chairman of the conference, exhibited charts of Bureau studies made in agricultural, coal-mining, and factory areas, and in other widely differentiated communities, all of which showed alarming increases in malnutrition.

If the needs of the children are not met this winter, those responsible will have no alibi. It will not be an easy job, this feeding of specialized diets to millions of undernourished children and treating the ills that have already developed. Nor is it a temporary undertaking. Malnutrition did not begin in 1929, as Grace Abbott has frequently pointed out. And if the program reduces the evil results of malnutrition in so-called normal times, some good will have come out of the depression.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Little Theaters Inspire a Renaissance

Amateur Groups Create Vast New Audiences for the Drama, and Broadway At Last Begins to See the Light

By David Carb

In recent years loud and shrill laments have apprized us that the theater is dying. The lamentations issued from Broadway, a Broadway that had neglected to keep up with the emotional mood of the time. What that same Broadway apparently regards as death is the deep sleep which too arduous and unrelieved toil induces, the sleep that exorcises weariness, remakes and rehabilitates the sleeper—causes him to leap joyously from his couch, eager to express in action the intellectual and emotional elation which is irradiating him. The result of such a sleep and awakening is what we call a renaissance; if we were accurate we would dub it a naissance. At any rate, the American theater at the present is in that state of mind and energy, and the growth and flourishing condition of the many hundred Little Theaters proves it. For the Little Theaters are, among other splendid achievements, creating and nurturing a vast new audience.

The rise of the pictures combined with the arrogance and the slothfulness of the New York producers, not to mention the ease of transportation, caused the decline of the road and to a great degree the decline of Broadway itself. The pictures drained off the less discriminating public—drained it off, but did not absorb it. For when the discriminating public has put its approval on a production it becomes the sensation of the town, and a great part of the picture public rushes to it. Consequently, to-day there is no necessity for compromise; indeed, compromise is perilous, for if a play pleases the taste of the discriminating public, it is "made"—and that public's primary requirements are directness and economy. A large and constantly growing group in every town and city demands simply that a play be good of its kind; it does not care what the kind is. That group is eager for plays, but it insists that the plays and their production be sincere, expert. The Little Theaters provide the sincerity—most of them are still a bit short on expertness. However, their audiences, seeing how they are striving for it, are more than indulgent. They are not indulgent toward professionals who are lacking in those two qualities—so they stay away from the majority of the productions that come to their town, and appease their play hunger by getting behind—and in front of—the Little Theater's efforts. Thus the local amateur groups are flourishing and increasing in number, and the appetite of the American public is growing by what it feeds on. As a result each year new Little Theaters are born, their audiences grow larger and more exacting, but also more a part of them, and the workers in the local organizations strive more strenuously to attain to the ever higher standard their supporters set.

Their striving is yielding splendid results as the Pasadena Community Playhouse, the Little Theaters of St. Louis and Dallas, le Petit Théâtre du Vieux Carré in New Orleans, and Jasper Deeter's Hedgerow Theatre in Pennsylvania's Rose Valley—to mention but a few—fully attest.

The groups on both sides of the footlights are thus working avidly and successfully together to create an expanding entity—which is the only way a true and great theater can come into being. For unless the audience participates, it is not moved, and if the audience is not moved the play fails. That was true twenty-five hundred years ago in Greece, it was true three hundred years ago in England, it is true all over the world to-day. And will be tomorrow.

Broadway has at last become aware of this fundamental fact and what the nourishing of it elsewhere is accomplishing; after a long period of obtuseness and the wild desperation that failure engenders, the hitherto "set" High Moguls have been forced to realize that neither all the intelligence nor all the accomplishment nor even all the desire gravitates to the Great White Way. Which explains in large measure the sudden rise of the summer tryout theaters and their prosperity. The Little Theaters helped considerably in preparing the Broadway mind for this new development, a development rich in possibilities. It remains now for the non-commercial groups to follow the thing they have led, to try their hand at tryouts. When they do that they will be encouraging and fostering all the different arts the theater utilizes—which is all the arts. When that happens—and given time to overcome its present amazement and diffidence and to acquire aggressive confidence it will happen—we may, without undue optimism, expect an indigenous American drama, redolent of our past and present and clearing the way for our future.

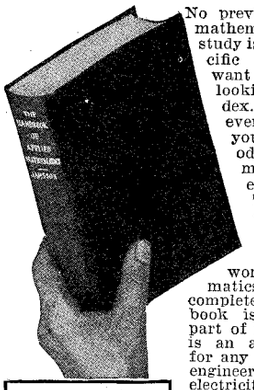
Fortunately, young, eager, courageous and imaginative people are rapidly becoming the rulers of the professional theater, people whose future is not as yet rooted in their past. Being new and fresh and having everything ahead they are not, like their elders, trying to pump life into what is at best passé and obviously is becoming weaker, sicklier every day. These new rulers are a throbbing part of the present—helping to create its mood as well as responding to it. In many cases they are graduates of the Little Theaters and of universities like Iowa, Northwestern and North Carolina, with astonishing dramatic departments. So the professional and non-professional theaters are constantly drawing closer together. For they are now aware—in some quarters still dimly—that they belong to the same family, and they are becoming ever prouder of the relationship—becoming prouder and consequently striving to find out how the relationship may be best and most fully utilized.

Every Needed Fact, Figure, Formula
Every Shortcut and Special Method
in the
WHOLE FIELD
of
MATHEMATICS

Now in ONE Handy Volume!

For the first time you can have this wealth of practical mathematical information, covering every trade and business, condensed into one handy book for quick reference. This volume puts right at your finger tips instant facts and formulas for making every kind of mathematical calculation. From hundreds of different sources, this priceless information has been gathered together, boiled down into brief, simple language, and applied to actual problems. Every man in business, every man in the mechanical trades, every man who ever uses a tool or has to make calculations or estimates in office, shop, or home, will find here a treasury of money-making, money-saving ideas.

THE HANDBOOK OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS



No previous knowledge of mathematics is needed. No study is required. The specific information you want is easy to find, by looking it up in the index. The book takes up every trade and gives you practical methods, easily-worked formulas for solving every problem. Thousands of specific examples show you just how to make your calculations. If your work involves mathematics in any way this complete reference handbook is an indispensable part of your equipment. It is an amazing time-saver for any one concerned with engineering, architecture, electricity, mechanics, construction, automobiles, machinery, printing, or any other industrial work; or with accounting, auditing, manufacturing, costs, taxes, or any other business mathematics. No practical man, no house owner who makes an occasional repair, no one who has a home workshop can afford to be without the valuable information quickly found in this book.

Save 17½% on this *Special* Advance of Publication *Offer*

The regular price of this book will be at least $6.00, and probably more. If you reserve your copy now, you may have it for only $4.95. Easy payments if you wish. [*First edition before publication sold out. Pre-publication price is being held open until second edition is ready.*] Over 800 Pages. 375 Illustrations. 150 Tables. Durable Maroon Fabrikoid Binding.

Save Time—Be Sure of Your Facts

One quick turn to the index and you find at once the best mathematical methods for solving your problems. You avoid the expensive errors that handicap the man who merely guesses. Think what an advantage it is to have all this information in one handy book!

See How Thoroughly It Covers the Needs of YOUR Work

Arithmetic (including Slide Rule)
Algebra
Geometry
Trigonometry
Weights and Measures
Mechanics
Excavations and Foundations
Concrete
Brickwork
Carpentry and Building
Lathing and Plastering
Painting
Plumbing
Heating
Machine Shop
Automotive Shop
Sheet Metal Work
Electricity (D.C. and A.C.)
Print Shop
Business Mathematics
Accounting

EXAMINE THIS BOOK FREE
SEND NO MONEY—MAIL THIS COUPON

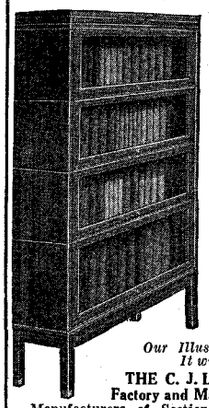
D. VAN NOSTRAND CO.
250 Fourth Ave., New York.

Send me *The Handbook of Applied Mathematics*, at the Special-Pre-Publication Price. Within 5 days after I receive the book, I can return it and owe nothing. If I keep it, I will make a first payment of $1.25 and I will pay $2.00 monthly thereafter for 2 months—$5.25 in all. (Cash with order $4.95).
L. D. 1-34

Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....
Reference.....
Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed by Over 200,000 Users



$3.75 per Section with Glass Door
ON APPROVAL
—Direct to User—

Used in some of the finest homes and offices throughout the country. Furnished in different designs, materials and finishes, giving almost any desired effect. Sold *direct* from factory only, which assures you a permanent source of supply for additional sections in the future, and also saves you the middleman's profit.

Write for your Free Copy of Our Illustrated Catalog No. L-114. It will interest you.

THE C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO.
Factory and Main Office, Little Falls, N. Y.
Manufacturers of Sectional Bookcases since 1899
New York Showroom, 130 West 42nd St. (Tel. Wis. 7-8663)

Fits any Space. "Always complete yet never finished."

THE IDEAL BOOKCASE FOR THE MODERN LIBRARY

Be Charming
A BOOKLET WITHOUT COST—
"The Smart Point of View"

Margery Wilson's personalized training by correspondence enhances personality, gives you poise, conversational ease, charming manners, finish, grace—the smart point of view.

To receive the Booklet and "Charm-Test" write to
MARGERY WILSON
1148 Fifth Ave. 68A New York

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS
Wanted—All Subjects
Write for free booklet.
MEADOR PUBLISHING CO., 470-S Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

ALVIENE SCHOOL OF THE THEATRE
Graduates: Lee Tracy, Peggy Shannon, Fred Astaire, Una Merkel, Zita Johann, Mary Pickford, etc. Drama, Dance, Speech, Musical Comedy, Opera, Personal Development, Culture. Stock Theatre Training appearance while learning. For catalog write Secretary LIPTON, 66 West 85 St., N. Y.

STEP INTO A WELL-PAID HOTEL JOB
Nation-wide opportunities for trained men and women. Qualify in spare time. Previous experience unnecessary. FREE Book gives details.
LEWIS HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS
Room HA-1690. Washington, D. C.
Good Pay—Fascinating Work

LAW STUDY AT HOME
Be independent. Earn $3,000 to $10,000 annually. We guide you step by step—furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Low cost, easy terms. Get our valuable 64-page "Law Training for Leadership" and "Evidence" books free. Send for them NOW.
LaSalle Extension University, Dept. 152-L, Chicago

Cooperate with your dentist in striving for clean gum-gripped teeth
ASK ABOUT **PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER**
KNOWN TO DENTISTS EVERYWHERE

Skin Health Derived from Daily Use of the
CUTICURA PREPARATIONS
Price 25c. each. Sample free.
Address: "Cuticura," Dept. 3K, Malden, Mass.

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By Harold de Wolf Fuller

What Me Befell. By Jules Jusserand. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $4.50.

M. Jusserand was the French Ambassador to this country from 1903 to 1924. Like James Bryce, he became an American institution. Any national occasion of large importance somehow seemed incomplete without his presence, and on the Fourth of July he was busy indeed. It used to be said that whether crossing the Atlantic east or west he was on his way home.

These reminiscences, which were broken off suddenly by the writer's death in July, 1932, carry on to the year 1907. So far as America is concerned, they deal almost exclusively with the period of Theodore Roosevelt's administrations. The latter awaited his coming to this country with great relish. He said, "I have bought the works of the new French Ambassador and I am ready to pass an examination on them." Soon Roosevelt was discussing conditions set forth in the new Ambassador's "History of Wayfaring Life of the Fourteenth Century" and was comparing them with wayfaring life in present-day Colorado. They had many a tilt on the curiosities of literature and history (including the Mongols and the meaning of the elephant in Egyptian mythology) which such alert minds were sure to turn up. In the absence of Hay or Root, Roosevelt sometimes went to Jusserand for counsel on American questions; once he relieved the suspicions of certain Congressmen at a conference at which Jusserand was present, by saying that the latter had "taken the oath of Secretary of State."

M. Jusserand was also one of T. R.'s tennis cabinet and a companion on those strenuous walks in and around Rock Creek which scared off all but the most hardy. "Put on your worst clothes" was the Chief's command, until after rocks and brambles had taken their toll, Jusserand had to admit, "I have no worst clothes left." Tho he played no great part in diplomatic affairs in these years, his presence was prized in America. Columbia, Chicago, and other universities conferred on him honorary degrees, and his distinction was generally recognized.

Who was this Frenchman who so captivated Roosevelt and the American public; who spoke and wrote English so well? He was born in 1855 in the little walled city of Saint-Haon, overlooking the valley of the Loire, where he enjoyed a simple, what he calls a puritan life. He attended the lycée at Lyons, coming under a teacher who stimulated and enlarged his interests by taking him on expeditions to Normandy and Brittany, even to Italy. The Franco-Prussian War occurred in his boyhood. He says it dissuaded him from a military career because "after such a terrible war . . . there would probably be no other for a great many years." Hence he looked to foreign service, and since in diplomacy influence, which he lacked, was needed, he decided upon the customs service, specifically in England. Amid routine duties he had found time to win a doctor's degree at Lyons at the age of twenty-two. A thesis presented for the occasion dealt with the predecessors of the immediate predecessors of Shakespeare and attracted the favorable attention of Taine and of Guillaume Guizot, a member of the faculty of the Collège de France. Thenceforth it was clear that Jusserand was launched on a career of letters as well as public service. First came his "English Wayfaring," above mentioned, and at the same time he had in train his great "Literary History of England" to the civil war and was projecting another vast undertaking, a work of several hands, "Les Grands Ecrivains Français."

It is not necessary here to review the various steps by which he entered into diplomatic positions of large responsibility. Before coming to Washington he saw service in Africa, England, Constantinople, England again, and Denmark.

The reader will find the author's reminiscences of England almost as lively as those of the United States. He met, not a few of them on terms of intimacy, the great figures of the day—Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, statesmen, with their respective assistants John Morley and Arthur Balfour; Burne-Jones, Alma-Tadema, Sir Frederick Leighton, painters; Meredith, Mrs. Humphry Ward, novelists; Freeman and Lecky, historians; Gilbert and Sullivan, composers.

A quick eye, a fancy verging on the poetic, a large humanity, joined with the author's broad intelligence and worldliness, make this volume delightful reading.

Worth Reading

Albert Goes Through. By J. B. Priestley (New York: Harper; $1.50). An amusing fantasy of a movie fan by a talented English writer.

Rabble in Arms. By Kenneth Roberts (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). An impressive, bulky novel of the American Northern Army, 1775-1777.

Winner Take Nothing. By Ernest Hemingway (New York: Scribner; $2). Short stories exhibiting this author's well-known brand of "realism."

The Explorers of North America, 1492-1806. By John Bartlet Brebner (New York: Macmillan; $3.50). A narrative based on scholarly research, by a Columbia professor.

Crowded Hours. Reminiscences of Alice Roosevelt Longworth (New York; Scribner; $3). Unemotional observations on people and things.

A Thatched Roof. By Beverley Nichols (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $2.50). On the joys of remodeling an old English cottage by a connoisseur.

Hiss! Boom!! Blah!!! By George Middleton (New York; Samuel French; $1.50). A satirical drama in fifty scenes on the mad years 1917-193-?

She Saw Them Go By. By Hester W. Chapman (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $2.50). A romantic novel of political intrigue in a Balkan kingdom featuring an English lady-in-waiting.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

On the Screen

At first glance **Alice in Wonderland (AA)** and **Going Hollywood (AA)** would appear to have nothing in common, but both of these new products of the West Coast studios suffer from the same complaint. Superficially handsome, staged with lavish care, and fairly bristling with celebrated performers, they represent an obsession with physical production which quite overshadows the material inherent in them. As a series of animated illustrations for Lewis Carroll's book in the Tenniel manner,

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song.	Que Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Flying Down to Rio, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

"Alice in Wonderland" is a splendid success, but it achieves little more than this. Settings, costume, make-up and the distortion of backgrounds are perfectly executed. The characters, however, instead of being delightfully mad creatures engaged in one of the greatest fantasies ever conceived, move woodenly from one pose to another.

"Alice in Wonderland," a combination of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass," takes one through some of Alice's most wonderful adventures, from the pool of tears and the mad tea-party to the Queen's croquet game and banquet. Technically, the film is excellent, translating all of the Carroll conceits to the screen in literal terms, the walrus and the carpenter episode being done as an animated cartoon. But altho such notables as Gary Cooper, Edna May Oliver, W. C. Fields, Richard Arlen, Polly Moran and Alison Skipworth don strange disguises in the principal rôles, they do not succeed in capturing the elusive and splendid quality of the book. A virtual newcomer, Charlotte Henry, gives the best performance.

"Going Hollywood"—Based on the familiar theme of a hero-worshiping young girl overcoming all obstacles to attain her heart's desire, this film might have emerged as a delicate musical satire had a sustained treatment been employed. Every little while, however, an absurdly lavish spectacle is thrust into the story, making the production haphazard and frequently tedious. Marion Davies is excellent as a young lady persistently following a crooner to Hollywood, supplanting his leading lady in a film, and finally winning him away from an earlier love; and Bing Crosby, as the crooner, sings a variety of extremely good songs. Patsy Kelly, Stuart Erwin and the Radio Rogues enliven the proceedings.

ARGUS.

Are You A COLDS-SUSCEPTIBLE?

Do You CATCH COLD Easily?

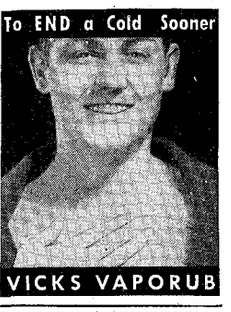
If you have one miserable cold after another—if you have four or more colds a year—you're what medical authorities call a "Colds-Susceptible." Very important to you, then, is the new aid in *preventing* colds, Vicks Nose & Throat Drops. Used at that first nasal irritation or sneeze, they aid in avoiding many colds altogether.

Do Your Colds Hang On AND ON?

If you have much trouble in throwing off colds . . . you're a Colds-Susceptible! To help reduce the severity and duration of a cold, use the modern method of *treating* colds—Vicks VapoRub. Just rub it on throat and chest at bedtime. Like a poultice it "draws out" tightness. And all night long its medicated vapors bring soothing relief.

Follow Vicks Plan for Better CONTROL of Colds

In thousands of clinical tests . . . supervised by physicians . . . Vicks Plan for better *Control* of Colds has greatly reduced the *number* and *duration* of colds, has cut their *dangers* and *expense*. The Plan is fully explained in each Vicks package.



Redecorate or Refurnish Your Home

Without the Aid of a Professional Decorator!

If you follow the advice given by ***Emily Post,*** author of ***"Etiquette,"*** you can achieve perfect harmony at small cost. Every step is explained simply and clearly in her authoritative book—

THE PERSONALITY OF A HOUSE

(The Blue Book of Home Design and Decoration)

Delightfully original, it tells how to make every type of American home express, in its architecture, colors, and setting, all that is most attractive in the personality of its occupants. Recommended by noted architects and periodicals. The *New York Herald Tribune* refers to The Personality of a House as "one of the best books on planning and decorating a home which has appeared in a decade." And *John Russell Pope*, noted architect, says "it is indeed fine and most useful . . . a very distinguished performance."

The chapter headings give some idea of the wide scope of the book.

CHAPTER HEADINGS

I. What is Meant by Personality?
II. Architecture At a Glance
III. The Story of Houses in America
IV. The Fundamental Principles of Architectural Beauty
V. If You Are Going to Build
VI. The House That You Remodel
VII. If You Buy Ready-Made
VIII. The Co-operative Apartment
IX. Interior Architecture
X. The Principles of Color Harmony
XI. The Emotional Behavior of Color
XII. How to Use Color Charts in Making Portrait Interiors
XIII. The Periods
The Spanish House, The Italian House, The French House, The English House, The 18th Century Furniture Makers, The Colonial House
XIV. Decoration in Preparation for Furnishing
XV. General Principles of Interior Furnishing
XVI. Each Room in Detail
The Hall Living-Room, Dressing-Rooms for Visitors, The Reception-Room, The Parlor, The Drawing-Room, The Living-Room, The Three-in-One Room, The Library, or the Book-Room, The Dining-Room and Breakfast-Room, The Party Room, The Bedrooms, The Guest Rooms, Bathrooms, The Service End
XVII. For the Children of the House
XVIII. A House—or a Room—for a Man
XIX. The House of Charm at Least Expense
XX. The Little House of Comfort and Convenience
XXI. The Garden's Decoration of the House
XXII. The Style We Know as Modern

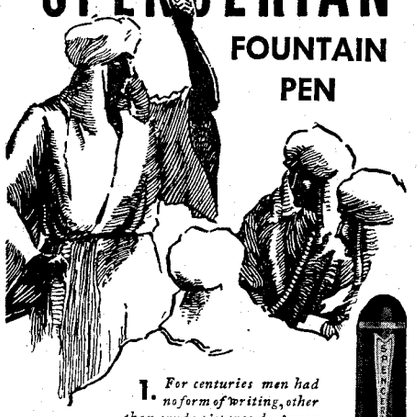
Profusely Illustrated with 171 text illustrations, 63 full-page half-tone reproductions, and a color chart. Cloth, $4.00; Full Leather, $7.50. Postage, 18 cents.

At All Bookstores or from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354 Fourth Ave, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

An Education in Writing
. . . to use the new
SPENCERIAN
FOUNTAIN
PEN



1. *For centuries men had no form of writing, other than crude pictures drawn or carved on rocks. Knowledge was passed on through the spoken words of priests trained for the task. As an example, the Vedas—the sacred books of India—were handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth.*

TODAY this new Spencerian Pen records man's achievements—his business transactions—his social correspondence. A good looking, smooth-writing pen that lends to writing almost the speed of thought.

Solid gold nib—iridium tip—long wear—flexibility—At your stationer's . . . $2.00

Compare it with any $5 pen.

TESTED STEEL PENS

For school and home use. Fine, medium, dome points. Every pen individually tested.

SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY
349 BROADWAY NEW YORK

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then become a foot correctionist, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. Established 1894. *Address.*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

HOW TO LIVE

Prepared by *Professor Irving Fisher* of Yale and *Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.*, under the auspices of the Hygiene Reference Board, Life Extension Institute.

The Nation's Foremost Book of Health

19th Edition—Revised and Enlarged

This all-embracing and reliable work, which has been the road to health for untold thousands, has received the endorsement of such eminent organizations as the American Medical Association and the State Boards of Health of Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, and Pennsylvania. It discusses in frank and understandable language, diseases, foods, fads, poisons, marriage, massage, good and bad habits, individual hygiene, eugenics, physical culture, etc., and gives an illustrated series of exercises. It is a book that should be in every home. 402 pages.

12mo. Fabrikoid. $2; $2.14, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave, New York.

"Klutch" holds
FALSE TEETH
Tight—all day

KLUTCH forms a comfort cushion, holds the plate so snug it can't rock, drop, chafe or be played with. ***You can eat and talk as well as you did with your own teeth.*** Why endure loose plates? Klutch ends the trouble. 25c and 50c at druggists'. If your druggist hasn't it, have him order it for you. If he does not, ***don't waste*** money on substitutes but write us for a box. Use 30 days. Pay us when satisfied.
HART & CO., Box 2217-A, ELMIRA, N. Y.

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

beard of American Indian.—"A. B.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The beard of the American Indian is generally sparse; few of them show any beard at all on the cheeks. Some Indians, however, can and now do raise mustache and whiskers. Complete beardlessness was practised by the Indians before the coming of the white man. Some tribes, if not all, regarding a beard as a sign of shamelessness, held the whites who wore them in the greatest contempt. Depilation was the usual means employed for achieving a smooth face.

maintenance; maintain.—"R. J. C.," New York City.—The word *maintenance* is directly from the French. Modern *maintain* is an evolution from Middle English *mainteine*, as shown according to the years cited—1250, *manteine;* 1303, *manteyn;* 1375, *mayntein;* 1386, *maynteyne;* 1400, *maintene;* 1550, *mayntayne;* 1611, *maintaine*. Traced to its origin, we find the Latin *manu tenēre*, "to hold in one's hand"—*manu*, ablative of *manus*, hand; *tenēre*, to hold.

pair.—"F. L. Y.," Detroit, Mich.—The word *pair*, meaning a set, not limited to two, dates from 1300 when it signified a set of separate things or parts forming a collective whole. Originally, "a *pair* of drawers" meant "a *chest* of drawers," and not an undergarment; "a *pair* of beads" means "a chaplet, or string of beads."

The phrase "*pair* of stairs," signifying a flight of stairs, dates from Palsgrave's time, 1530. "One *pair* of stairs" meant "up one flight"; "two *pair* of stairs," "up two flights"; three *pair* of stairs," "up three flights."

The phrase "a *pair* of organs" is an Elizabethan use first applied to the virginal, referring to its set of double keys or keyboards. It dates from 1558.

suffice it.—"J. D. C.," New York City.—This expression is in the subjunctive mode, in which there is no future tense. To use that expression, one can merely say, "*Suffice it* to say," or, "*Suffice it* for us to say." In order to introduce a future idea, the construction must be changed: "It will be sufficient for us to say."

toastmistress.—"A. F. L.," West Branch, Mich.—The proper way to address a toastmistress is "Madam Toastmaster," whether she is married or single. She is referred to as *the toastmistress* (the present custom also sanctions such reference as *the toastmaster*), but is invariably addressed as "Madam Toastmaster." The analogy is precisely that of a meeting at which the presiding officer is addressed as "Madam Chairman"; never "Madam Chairwoman," nor "Miss or Mrs. Chairman or Chairwoman."

Tired..Nervous Wife Wins Back Pep!

HER raw nerves were soothed. She banished that "dead tired" feeling. Won new youthful color—restful nights, active days—all because she rid her system of bowel-clogging wastes that were sapping her vitality. **NR** Tablets (**Nature's Remedy**)—the mild, safe, all-vegetable laxative—worked the transformation. Try it for constipation, biliousness, headaches, dizzy spells, colds. See how refreshed you feel. At all druggists'—25c.

FREE! New gold & blue 1934 Calendar-Thermometer — samples NR and Tums. Send name, address, stamp to A. H. LEWIS CO. Desk AF-85 St. Louis, Missouri

NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

Lighten the Worries of Parenthood

by acting in full harmony with the latest scientific rules for keeping your children in the sunlight of health. Secure this invaluable information from the two books of New York's eminent child specialist, *Dr. Louis Fischer, formerly Instructor in Children's Diseases, N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School, and a well-known authority and specialist.*

In two volumes you are given not only the simple and time-tested rules to follow in protecting your children from diseases, but also in caring for them when they are sick. Proper ventilation, feeding (with valuable recipes and formulas), bathing, clothing, the care of eyes, teeth, nose, and ears; medicines, training, teething, growth, and in fact all of those topics upon which conscientious parents are continually seeking authoritative, sensible guidance are treated most thoroughly.

The Health-Care of the Baby. *18th edition (280th thousand). Completely revised. 267 pages. 17 illustrations. Cloth. $1.00; $1.10 post-paid.*

The Health-Care of the Growing Child. *358 pages illustrated. Cloth, $1.50; by mail, $1.64.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

free
DIRECTORY TO 1934

MOTOR CARS

If you are planning to buy a new automobile or truck you will be interested in what the country's leading manufacturers are doing to produce more efficient, more economical and more beautiful motor cars. As a service to Digest readers the next issue of the Advertising Guide ready early in January, lists the leading exhibitors at the Automobile Show with brief descriptions about the mechanical features of their newest models. Write for a free copy of the

ADVERTISING GUIDE

It also summarizes current advertisements in The Digest and lists worthwhile products for the home, the family and business. The Guide will help you buy with safety and economy.

The Literary Digest
Dept. M. 354 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. City

Please send me a free copy of The Advertising Guide.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Topics in Brief

WE don't see what Chicago wants with any of the Insulls back.—*American Lumberman.*

THE Greek attitude seems to be that Mr. Insull is not even a private utility.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WONDER what great question THE LITERARY DIGEST editors will settle next.—*Springfield Union.*

LOOKS as tho maintaining a private opinion in Germany makes one a public enemy.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ANOTHER headache for Job Finder Farley: Little America, the Byrd base in the Antarctic, is to have a post-office.—*Detroit News.*

GOVERNMENT has taken steps to stop the overproduction of almost everything but jobless school-teachers.—*Birmingham News.*

UPTON CLOSE thinks that war is coming soon between Japan and Russia, and it looks like a Close guess.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

PRIDEFULLY the Anti-Saloon League points to the increase, in the past thirteen years, of dry ice.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

GOVERNOR ROLPH objects to outsiders telling Californians what to do and not do. He believes, so to speak, in States' Riots. —*New York Times.*

"DOLLAR Falls in China." Well, people always said that if you kept on going down far enough, you'd eventually come out in China.—*Boston Transcript.*

SPEAKING of unemployment, let us not forget the hundreds of millions of dollars of bank deposits that are also out of work. —*American Lumberman.*

"A VEGETARIAN diet is best for those who would be beautiful," we read. Well, it does not seem to have done much for the elephant.—*Punch (London).*

HIKE in the price of silver may help nearly everybody but not the folks who have to buy presents for silver wedding anniversaries.—*Wichita Eagle.*

MAYBE teaching children with moving pictures would be a success if they could get Mickey Mouse started in arithmetic.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

SOME of the condemnation of Mr. Roosevelt's money plan arises from the fact that it is so much easier to condemn it than to figure out what it is.—*San Diego Union.*

No college east of Pittsburgh won a place on the All-America football team, but that's not why Colorado, Nevada and other silver States are celebrating.—*Indianapolis News.*

VIRGIL JORDAN, eminent economist, says the New Deal is a curse, and that recovery can come only through private initiative. The good Doctor prescribes a hair of the dog that bit us.—*New Yorker.*

JUDGING from what a Chicago judge said about an Insull investment trust, the stock buyers had to provide all the investment and all the trust.—*Indianapolis News.*

AN aerial loud-speaker, audible for a range of thirty miles, has been manufactured in this country. Fortunately it is being shipped to Moscow. — *Hartford Courant.*

"BRITAIN profits by $323,000,000 in Death Dues."—*La Trib.* Which really ought to make almost anybody regret that he has but one life to give to his country.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WE hope some historian of the dry era will settle this question before prohibition becomes a misty legend: Did anybody ever know anybody who actually made gin in a bathtub?—*New Yorker.*

IN a time of increasing nationalism everywhere it is reassuring to note, according to The Associated Press selections, that such names as Schwammel, Ceppi, Montgomery, Rosenberg, Petrosky, Hupke and Mikulak are All-American.—*New York Times.*

"I BEGIN to doubt the value of wasting time in college," quotes *Life* from the views of John Jacob Astor III. As one may judge from the increased industry among students the last few years, the doubt seems to be spreading. — *Boston Christian Science Monitor.*

WE must all keep our heads, after repeal becomes effective, declared a Western Senator. Yep, we suppose so, and that's one of the minor tragedies of the thing. There are so many mornings when we'd be a lot more comfortable if somebody else had them!—*Boston Herald.*

THE Japanese Minister of War suggests a peace conference with Japan, China, Great Britain, France, Holland and the U. S. A. sitting in, but Lor' love us! if a disarmament conference could come within one of starting a war, what would a peace conference do?—*Macon Telegraph.*

"YOU'RE PINCHING ME!"
—Page in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*

Sudden changes from warmth indoors to exposure outside

increase your need for good resistance!

Sometimes you wonder how it's *possible* to keep well under modern living conditions! One minute you're in a stuffy, overheated room. The next you're out in raw, wintry weather. No wonder there's more sickness than at any other season!

But many people no longer wait until winter hazards get the best of them. They help protect themselves *by building good resistance!*

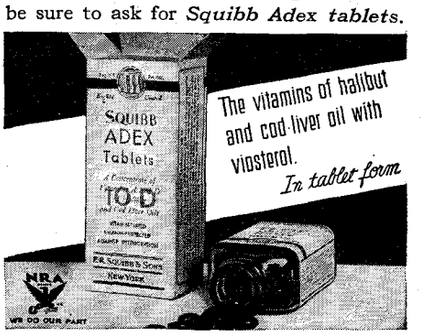
This is a new idea in keeping with the times. It's as important as the *outward* precautions you take against winter hazards. Strong *inner* forces—a condition of good resistance—is *the first defense* you can offer against exposure.

How important, then, for you to improve your physical condition right away! Start with a daily resistance-builder — *Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D!*

Squibb Adex tablets provide, in pleasant tablet form, the protective vitamins of halibut and cod-liver oils with Viosterol! Each tablet contains 1500 units of resistance-building Vitamin A and 2450 units of sunshine Vitamin D.

Their special richness in these health-protecting factors, is explained by the fact that they are made from *three* of the most potent sources of Vitamins A and D and are vitamin-protected. They are the *only* tablets prepared this way.

Taken regularly *every day,* they will aid in building up your general resistance. Get some today at any reliable drug store. And be sure to ask for *Squibb Adex tablets.*



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Our Readers to Our Readers

"The Art of Moderate Drinking"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Already it looks as if the Rum Problem was going to be more complicated, annoying and dangerous then ever before in history. No ideal solution is possible, always there must be compromise, experiment, drastic regulation, incessant fighting for honest law enforcement and honest liquor.

And all this should be supplemented with *tireless education* of the public in the *intelligent use of alcohol.*

Now, that is a personal art which has never been expounded in a popular way. Moderation—True Temperance—has had no teachers or prophets. It seems to me that THE LITERARY DIGEST should supply this crying need. The first question to be answered would be: How much drinking, or how little drinking, is entitled to be called Moderate Drinking? On that point THE DIGEST might obtain opinions from scientists and other competent authorities. Probably the consensus would be that every man must find out for himself the minimum quantity of liquor from which he can obtain the greatest possible benefit accompanied or followed by the least possible inconvenience or regret.

It's always the excess that does the mischief. The art of the *intelligent use of alcohol* consists in sticking pretty close to one's quota. The difficulty of practising this art lies in the fact that the quota—be it one drink, or two, or three—produces such a delightful release from the strains of life that the subject, uplifted by happiness, aspires for more of the same medicine, and after that the deluge.

Every experienced drinker who observes his own reactions will remember the magical moment of the quota, and how it is knocked out, alas, by the hammer-blow of the next careless cocktail.

But any man or woman of good sense and good-will can learn, with some practise, to stop at the quota, prolong that superior state of consciousness and use it for noble enjoyment and enlightenment. It is an art that every civilized person should master. This all-important subject is never discussed sensibly, without frivolity or fanaticism, and intoxicants are a theme of so much confusion, exaggeration, ballyhoo and misunderstanding that I am sure THE DIGEST would be rendering a valuable service by expounding the true doctrine of Moderate Drinking.

Hollywood, Calif. BERT CRUSOE.

"Christening" a Battle-ship

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If we consider ourselves a Christian Nation, and an educated people, I suggest that we discontinue the practise of referring to the naming of a ship, or anything else that is inanimate, as a "Christening."

First, because it is a frivolous imitation of a sacred sacrament, the Sacrament of Baptism, wherein we are made members of the Body of Christ.

Secondly, because the use of this word as applied to the naming of ships, etc., is a sign of ignorance, a total misuse of a word which has no connection in this case. I suggest "the naming ceremony" is the correct term for the naming of ships.

BRUCE G. HOGG.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—To say that there is overproduction, at least of food, is false until every man, women and child in the whole world has enough food to make him efficient.

It should be made a criminal offense to destroy crops merely to maintain prices.

ROBERT J. MCPHERSON.

Fair Oaks, Calif.

For a National Lottery

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If THE LITERARY DIGEST wants to start a poll which might lead to something constructive, why not follow the suggestion of one of your correspondents concerning a National Lottery? There would of course be the same hue and cry that was raised by the drys and those elements in our midst who have been trying for years to legislate all joy out of life, but happily there is a new spirit of liberality abroad in the land just now.

No one familiar with Denmark and the working of the Danish lottery can deny the good accomplished by it, with absolutely no evil results to that thrifty, intelligent and highly civilized nation.

M. T. WINCHESTER.

New York City.

Our Martial Displays

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Down here in my little furrow, far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife and all that—I read about that somewhere—I have wondered sometimes why we make such a to-do about the martial displays in Germany, when we can't have a little church festival without turning out the guard, tin helmets, rifles and all. Up in your hive not long ago you-all called out the military to head an NRA parade. Are you shooting at prosperity? Then I read about massing some colors in the churches. I thought they were trying to throw the scraps away and keep the peace.

All over the country a parade of any sort is sufficient excuse to unlimber and show the world what we have. It seems to me we've got to tote a gun, no matter what we do or where we are going. Then we have the conscience to criticize Germany, not to mention the other European countries, for doing the same thing. A CORN-FED VIRGINIAN.

Ivy, Va.

What Value College Training?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Recurring to the question of "The Problem of Unemployed Youth," there seems to be a popular idea that college graduates are entitled to be placed in a special privileged class on account of their alleged superior fitness derived from college training, especially in the problems of life which require the exercise of brain power. Having had such training in high school, State college and one of our large universities, the writer firmly believes that the attribution of superior qualifications in this respect to college training is greatly overstressed.

College authorities are prone to call our attention to the fact that the proportion of college graduates who reach a fair degree of success in life is greater than that of those having no college training, ignoring the fact that such success is far less attributable to the knowledge gained in classrooms than it is to what the student brought with him upon entrance in both intellectual acquirements and natural fitness.

Is it reasonable to suppose that the four nine-months' periods in a college career will so metamorphose the student that, beginning with a preparatory school education, he will become highly educated and peculiarly fitted to meet the problems of life? It must be taken into account that much of the time spent at college is devoted to the pursuit of social affairs, athletics, class organizations and the like, and that the sole object, as many students see it, is to obtain a sufficient number of credits to enable them to meet the requirements.

The curricula of the higher institutions of learning are, in great part, devoted to the study of abstruse sciences, dead and live languages, frills of useless higher mathematics and so on, which, from lack of application in our daily life, are soon forgotten and which commonly do not increase our attainments in conversational and reasoning power or the understanding of human problems. It is not to say that nothing good is derived from a college course and it is perhaps correct to say that the best thing therefrom resides not so much in the substance of the things learned as it does in the increase of aptitude to delve further into the vast storehouse of learning. While some students acquire this aptitude a great many do not and for these the expenditure of the time and a considerable sum of money during the course bring few desirable results.

Upon completing the college course many graduates take the attitude of "Now, World, I have a college degree which is a guaranty that I am highly educated and it is up to you to do your part in giving me employment in keeping with my standing." The cold World usually says, "Yes, but what special training have you had to fit you for this job, what experience have you had and what evidence as to diligence, skill and good moral character?"

We all extol the vigor and enthusiasm of youth and recognize the need of these qualities in our national, social and business affairs but we are not ready to place in their hands the directorate and exclusive participation in these affairs.

WILBUR S. MAYERS.

Fairmont, W. Va.

AND HE WAS THE FIRST TO DISCOVER IT

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald*

Jobs for Citizens Only

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I suggest that Congress pass a law making it compulsory for any one employing help to hire only persons who are citizens of the United States.

Due to immigration in the past years, many aliens have taken the places of our own citizens, by offering their services at lower wages. Most of these aliens have no intention of becoming citizens. Their only interest here is earning enough money in order that they may go back to their country for a life of ease.

EDWARD M. HUGHES.

Richmond Hill, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Motion-Pictures Move Into the New Deal

(Continued from page 9)

mocracy. That miracle of dexterous penmanship, the animated cartoon—Mickey Mouse and the rest—is the flamboyant efflorescence of irrepressible caricature.

The Loves of King Henry VIII notwithstanding, experience has shown that people—at any rate in the United States—are not interested in ancient history or the remote. They are absorbed by the present and the immediate. It is themselves and their own circumstances that they like to see on the screen. Even in the South Sea Islands, the heroine dresses as on Broadway and, as an Amazon fighting the Greeks, Elissa Landi is as modern as Shaw's Cleopatra. As Robin Hood the outlaw, Douglas Fairbanks did not cease to be the acrobatic Douglas Fairbanks.

On the silver screen life is shown, therefore, sometimes at its best, often at its worst. There are serious pictures, like "Cavalcade," or "Little Women," which win universal admiration. And there are others. No judgment of the movies is sound unless it be discriminating.

On the superficial graces of life, one effect of the movie has been to the good. For the first time the workers in many countries have been shown what is meant by the contrast between a cleanly and a slovenly meal, care of the hands, courtesy and the absurdity of bad manners. The bathroom has been popularized as a necessity in the home, not a luxury. In Europe the movie has aroused a discontent with low standards of comfort and has tended to obliterate class distinctions.

War films, of which there have been a number, are useful as a warning to a new generation of what war really means. Apparently, they have contributed to the wave of pacifism that is sweeping over many colleges.

Racial Antagonisms

On the other hand, movies have not contributed to radical and religious appeasement. Negroes complain of animus stirred against them in "The Birth of a Nation." Jews protest against "King of Kings." The French have been furious, at times, over American dramatizations of their Revolution, and over Charlie Chaplin's mustache Hitlerites in Germany are highly offended. So incensed was Japan by the appearance of her nationals as oriental spies that they withdrew a famous actor from the studios at Hollywood. The nationalism that is evident in many countries is thus opposed to undue dependence on American films.

The influence of the movies on the tone of society has been a subject of much speculation. Like the novel and the stage, the screen has been among the scapegoats. Grave evils are said to be promoted by the power of suggestion, especially where the mind is adolescent or subnormal.

The verdict is by no means unanimous. An entirely detached and even unsympathetic tribunal, the Indian Cinematograph Commission, surveying films in India and Burma, of which 78 per cent. were American, and after issuing 4,325 questionnaires, discovered that, according to "every responsible police officer in every province," the movies "had had no effect whatever on crime and its methods."

The very brutality of certain movies seems to have acted as a corrective. Young people see how it looks to be a bandit, a drunkard, and a wastrel, nor do they wish to sit for the portrait. The theory that gangster pictures produced gangdom does not appear to be chronological. It was gangdom in the news that was exploited for a time on the screen, and the vogue appears to be declining.

The effect of sex on the screen is by no means easy to determine. A dozen years ago, Japan, censoring American pictures, cut out the long kiss. Such kissing is not a Japanese custom. Yet Japan tolerates quite frankly the Yoshiwara with geisha girls of doubtful reputation.

The one statistical test is illegitimacy, on which, unfortunately, adequate figures are lacking. One fact is, however, significant. In the United States, with her movies, the percentage of illegitimacy is much lower than in countries where the attendance at movies is less prevalent.

The Payne Fund has conducted a four-year research into the effect of movies upon the young. The results are indicated in a volume entitled "Our Movie Made Children," which was recently published by Macmillan.

Children are not merely "movie-made." They are mother-made, father-made, home-made, street-made, field-made, school-made, book-made, and church-made. Many of the difficulties, commonly attributed to the movies—nervousness, a denial of adequate sleep, obsession over sex, fascination with crime—have been deplored by social workers years before a movie was shown. These evils are inherent in the noise and hurry of urban communities themselves.

But there is no doubt that the strain of a modern environment on children's nerves has been intensified by many pictures, and no child, especially of tender years, should be subjected visually to such terrific emphasis on climaxes—murder, disaster, suspense, and violence in man and nature. From such movies, children should be excluded.

Educational Possibilities

The wholesome use of the movie for education and juvenile recreation has yet to be developed. To the League of Nations, the Italian Government has presented the Villa Falconieri in Frascati near Rome as the home of the International Institute of Educational Kinematography.

For adult audiences, also, the era of melodrama on the screen seems to be passing. Many people, when tired, go to the movies, not in order to be wrought up by hairbreadth escapades, but in order to relax; and the most popular films contain a large element of the light comedy which results in a pleasant evening. Clever dialog is gaining in importance, and there is an increasing sensitiveness to what is meant by civilization.

Phoenix—"City of the Sun"

"Climate-wise" travelers, who have visited world famous resorts in America and abroad, agree that the dry, mild winter climate in Phoenix, and the nearby communities of Mesa, Tempe, Chandler, Glendale, Wickenburg and Buckeye, is unsurpassed.

Here, where the sun shines 84% of all the possible daylight hours, every day is an outdoor day. Gardens and groves alike flourish the year around in this broad, fertile valley.

Moderate living costs in the varied types of attractive, comfortable accommodations, will also help to make your vacation most enjoyable in this friendly Valley of Sunshine.

Reduced winter fares now effective on the Rock Island-Southern Pacific, and Santa Fe Lines.

PHOENIX
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
110-D La Ciudad Del Sol
(The City of the Sun)
Please send me attractive free literature and booklets
NAME_____
ADDRESS_____

Do Your Own Broadcasting!
New 1934 Master Mike with Mike Ring and Handle
$1 Postpaid
Reproduces your own voice through your radio. Fools your friends. A million dollars' worth of fun. Easy to connect. Fits any radio. A real microphone—not a toy. Mailed postpaid, only $1. Send today.
MASTER MIKE CO.
4606 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan

Test—What You Know
"The finest test of knowledge of a language is ability to use its idioms," remarks the *Providence Journal* in its commendatory review of that captivating book—
A DESK-BOOK OF
IDIOMS AND IDIOMATIC PHRASES
IN ENGLISH SPEECH AND LITERATURE
by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL.D., and Leander J. De Bekker
Contains more than 500 pages of *picturesque* English.
The *Nashville Banner* declares: "One could spend many hours lost in the lure of this fascinating book." Don't miss it. "So fascinating one is tempted to read it straight through," asserts the *Hartford Courant*.
12mo. Cloth, $2.50; $2.64, post-paid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

HEALTH-REST-RECREATION
You Will Find Them All at
ST. PETERSBURG
FLORIDA

PEOPLE who believe in bigger and better vacations have a habit of coming to the Sunshine City, for nowhere can one crowd more enjoyment into a vacation than here. The climate is almost perfect, the people are hospitable, and the variety of sport, recreation and entertainment is unending. Living conditions are ideal. Accommodations to fit every taste and purse. Come and enjoy life!

A. D. Deaderick, Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce,
St. Petersburg, Florida
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET
Please send new booklet.
Name .....
Address .....
THE SUNSHINE CITY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Week in Business Summarized

Tho Some Economists Fear That the President Is Leaning Toward Bimetallism and That Congressional Tides May Sweep Financial Scene, Industry Maintains Undiminished Faith

By Endicott G. Rich

THE reassembly of Congress this week found business still forging ahead with apparently undiminished faith in President Roosevelt's power to restrain the Senate and House from any radical legislation of a sort that business might regard as detrimental. It is too soon to determine whether or not this confidence is justified.

Business, therefore, presents the paradox of persisting in a forward movement in the face of two major hazards, either of which might have been expected to check its impetuosity, altho, in recent weeks, it had hung back when the Administration was doing everything, short of stabilizing the dollar, to inspire faith in its monetary program.

It is Mr. Roosevelt's recent introduction of silver into the Administration's financial policy which constitutes the second and, to "sound-money" economists, the more disturbing difficulty. The first, of course, remains the ever-present threat of Congress to rock the financial boat despite Mr. Roosevelt's best efforts.

Confidence Grew

In itself the decision to mint newly-mined domestic silver would not be alarming to that school of monetary experts which, altho committed to the classical gold-standard theory, was becoming reconciled to Mr. Roosevelt's experimental enterprises in the field of monetary control. The feeling among economists and financial experts was that Mr. Roosevelt was himself a "sound-money" man at heart, and a returning business confidence, manifested by a renewal of activity, forced the recognition that the Administration's policy, whether or not it was wholly meeting the Government's expectations, was certainly doing small harm.

But the remonetization of silver, even to the small degree provided by the President's proclamation, has brought the new fear that the President may be leaning toward bimetallism. Among classical economists such a step would be almost as undesirable as outright currency inflation.

Belief that Mr. Roosevelt acted to forestall even more drastic demands from the silver men in Congress has been widely expressed despite the implied assertion in the President's announcement that his action was the simple ratification of the Pittman international silver agreement arrived at last summer at the London Economic Conference. Certainly Administration officials have expressed pleased confidence that Mr. Roosevelt has weakened the case of the extremists in Congress, and confirmed his hold over the monetary program in the present session.

Such opinion is by no means general, however. Gage P. Wright, editor of *The Business Economic Digest*, is one observer who believes the President may have set in motion more forces than he intended. Said Mr. Wright:

"The instant response of such silver leaders as Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Elmer Thomas and William E. Borah, stressing the need for additional action in favor of silver, raises a doubt as to whether Mr. Roosevelt may not have stimulated silver inflationist agitation when he had hoped to forestall it."

Certainly Senatorial comment on the President's action justifies such a doubt. Mr. Wheeler, for example, announced approval of the silver decision, so far as it went, but insisted that "it still leaves silver a commodity and does not meet the idea of those advocates of silver who believe it should be treated as money." Senator Borah called the proclamation a first step which did not "and, I assume, was not intended to deal with the real question of the remonetization of silver."

As a matter of fact, the Government's decision regarding silver attracted less attention from business than would have been accorded to it a few months ago.

At the moment business leaders are more concerned with the refinancing of maturing obligations in industry and the railroads than with the movements of dollar exchange. It is estimated that industry will need $1,500,000,000 of new money this year, and that $2,000,000,000 will be needed to meet railway requirements.

Most of these refunding operations in the industrial field concern the division of capital goods, to the needs of which Col. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, was one of the first to call attention as long ago as last May. Colonel Ayres laid down the principle then that there could be no real recovery until the manufacturers of production goods had got back on their feet.

Capital Goods

Since then this situation has frequently been the occasion for comment by leading economists and, in a recent issue of *The Brookmire Forecaster*, Ambrose Benkert asserted:

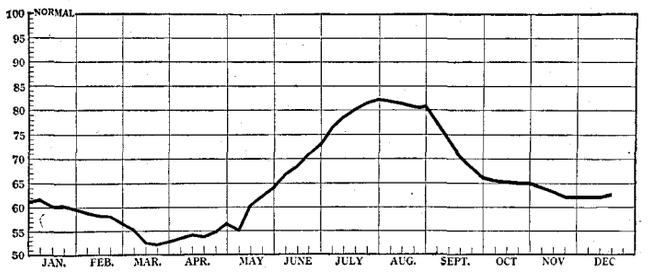
"It appears that insufficient emphasis was given in the Administration's recovery drive to the importance of capital goods. To be sure, certain types of capital goods revived soon after the people's purchasing power was increased—the automobile industry being a good example. The building industry, however, did not respond in as great measure as on previous occasions, especially when compared with the vigorous upturn of 1921. The National Industrial Recovery Act had authorized a large government construction program, but progress in initiating actual work was extremely slow at first.

"When the general recovery began to lag, the Administration redoubled its efforts to push the construction program, and actual contract awards have gained rapidly in the last few months. Tangible effects of these efforts are only beginning to be felt in the demand for building materials and for labor."

The financing of governmental projects is, of course, provided for. It is the refunding of the obligations of private enterprise that is interesting economists and financial experts at this time. For a time the efforts of the Government to increase the credit facilities of commercial banks and, especially, the suggestion from the White House of changes in the Securities Act designed to revive the activity of private capital and the investment banking world, were interpreted as moves in a plan to provide the new money need for refunding purposes.

Now the Administration seems to feel that private capital and investment bankers can not be depended upon to provide the funds necessary, and to attribute this inability as much to unwillingness as to ineptitude because of the long disuse and consequent breakdown of security-distributing organizations.

In either event, business is keeping a close watch on Congress for indications of governmental provision of the funds needed.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the third week in December

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To Act for the Protection of Foreign Bond Investors

There has been much talk about helping the thousands of Americans who have invested an aggregate of more than eight billion dollars in foreign bonds, of which $2,247,570,800 is now reported to be partly, or wholly, in default. The Federal Securities Act last year provided for a government-directed corporation to help these investors. No action was taken, partly because of State Department objections. Last October, President Roosevelt called a group of distinguished citizens to the White House and asked them to form a protective committee. Now the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council has been organized by these gentlemen and is ready to go to work.

Acme

Raymond B. Stevens

The president is Mr. Raymond B. Stevens, and among the directors are a number of leading bankers, Charles Francis Adams, Newton D. Baker, President Hopkins of Dartmouth College, former Governor La Follette of Wisconsin, and Frank O. Lowden.

In a statement to the public, the Council points out that the very wide distribution of foreign bonds in this country makes it impracticable for the investors themselves to form a simple organization. Similar bodies have functioned well in Europe. The plan is to help American investors in all public bonds issued by foreign governments, States and municipalities. The committee will inform itself thoroughly in connection with every case of actual or threatened default, and will try to protect American interests in such cases.

Patience on both sides is advised. Bondholders are reminded that in view of world economic conditions, "there is little that can be done toward bringing about prompt resumption of interest and sinking-fund payments." Debtor countries are advised that they should not consider the organization of the Council "an indication that American bondholders are ready to negotiate settlements on the basis of the present impaired capacity of debtors to pay."

Insurance and Falling Planes

The need for special insurance against property damage from falling air-planes was recently urged in a *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* editorial quoted in these columns. As a matter of fact—so we are informed by letters from insurance authorities—a number of companies have for some time past made a practise of insuring at a low rate against property damage from falling aircraft or from articles dropped out of flying planes. In some cases such policies also cover damages from motor vehicles that get out of control and crash over the sidewalks into houses.

One of a series, "This Is the Associated System."

Spirit of '33

Among Associated Employees

The 15,000 Associated employees include linemen, meter readers, stenographers, service men, accountants. During the depression they have taken pay cuts. In these respects they are not much different from other utilities employees. But in responsiveness and willingness to cooperate they are unusual.

New Business Secured. Voluntarily, all employees worked together to find new electric and gas business. During the past 12 months these efforts have resulted in the sale of $2,808,000 of appliances, which will use $813,000 of gas and electricity annually.

Securities Distributed. During the spring of 1932, at a time when financial markets of the country were crippled, the Associated System was confronted with heavy refinancing. Associated employees went out and sold $6,200,000 of debenture bonds. This achievement was of vital importance in protecting the investments of the quarter million Associated security holders.

It is this spirit among workers which will help the nation win its war against depression.

Associated Gas & Electric System *61 Broadway New York*

Parlez Vous Français?

Latine Loquerisne?

Sprechen Sie Deutsch?

Three Standard Reference Books for Language Students, Teachers, Writers, Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors

CASSELL'S

FRENCH DICTIONARY

French-English and English-French

Revised and Enlarged by James Boielle, B.A. (Univ. Gall.), Officer D'Academie; aided by de V. Payen-Payne, Assistant Examiner in French in University of London. With an Introduction by Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly.

In addition to the French-English Vocabulary Division (582 pages) and the English-French Division (437 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

Vocabularies of Proper Names of Persons and Places; vocabularies of Geographical Names; tables of Coins, Weights, and Measures; Chapter on French Pronunciations; list of French Nouns of Double Gender; table of Irregular and Defective Verbs.

Crown 8vo. 1043 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, bound in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

LATIN DICTIONARY

Latin-English and English-Latin

241st Thousand. Revised by J. R. V. Marchant, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, and Joseph F. Charles, B.A., Late Assistant Master at the City of London School.

A dictionary of classical Latin rewritten chiefly to increase the number of quotations that illustrate construction and usage.

In addition to the Latin-English vocabulary division of 628 pages and the English-Latin division of 292 pages, with their spelling and definitions, this dictionary also contains:

A list of Latin Abbreviations; Abbreviations of Names of Latin Authors mentioned; Table of the Roman Calendar; Geographical Glossary of the English Names of Important Places; Glossary of a Few Common English Names.

Crown 8vo. 928 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

GERMAN DICTIONARY

German-English and English-German

140th Thousand. Revised and considerably enlarged by Karl Bruel, M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D., Cambridge University Reader in Germanic.

In addition to the German-English Vocabulary Division (769 pages) and the English-German Division (514 pages) in the two languages, this dictionary also contains:

List of Geographical and Proper Names, in German-English and English-German; Index of the Most Common German Abbreviations, with Definitions in English; list of German Irregular Verbs.

"A most trustworthy and recommendable book of reference."—*Prof. G. Binz, University of Basel.*

Crown 8vo. 1360 pages

Prices: Cloth, $2.50; indexed, $3.25; Bible paper edition, in full flexible morocco leather, indexed, $6. Postage 18c extra.

Special Bible paper edition of either dictionary, exquisitely bound in full crushed levant, gilt edges, hand tooled, raised bands, boxed, $12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANNOUNCING *AMAZING* TYPEWRITER BARGAIN

New Remington Portable only 10c a Day!

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Only 10c a day buys this latest model machine. Not a used or rebuilt typewriter. A beautiful brand new regulation Remington Portable. Standard keyboard. Carrying case included. Try it in your home or office 10 days *free*. If you do not agree that it is the finest Portable at any price, return it at our expense. Don't delay.

FREE TYPEWRITER COURSE

MAIL COUPON TODAY OR USE POSTCARD

REMINGTON RAND INC.,
DEPT. F-10, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Please tell me how I can buy new Remington portable typewriter for only 10c a day. Also enclose your new catalogue.

Name .....

Address .....

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES

ASK YOUR INVESTMENT HOUSE OR BANK for a prospectus with full information, or write to Administrative and Research Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

Tastiest Recipes You Ever Tried!

Who said health foods can't be tasty? You'll find recipes for the daintiest and most delicious dishes imaginable—dishes that could be served at a banquet yet which contain the highest proportion of life-giving elements—in the revised edition of

EATING VITAMINES

By C. Houston Goudiss

National Authority on Nutrition

A friendly and wonderfully interesting yet authoritative book on one of the most important discoveries of modern times—Vitamines! Describes Vitamines A, B, C, D, and the newly discovered anti-sterility Vitamine E, giving the qualities of each, and names of foods that contain them.

12mo, Cloth. 141 pages with 200 tested recipes and seasonal menus. Special bills-of-fare for children.

ONLY $1.64 POST-PAID

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

How to Improve Your Conversation

By GRENVILLE KLEISER

Author of "A Complete Guide to Public Speaking" "How to Speak in Public," etc., and Correspondence Courses in Good English and Public Speaking.

Tells how to be a good listener as well as a good talker; discusses the cultivation of a pleasing voice, the importance of giving children a mastery of cultured speech, etc. A complete guide. **$2.00; By Mail, $2.14**

All Booksellers, or

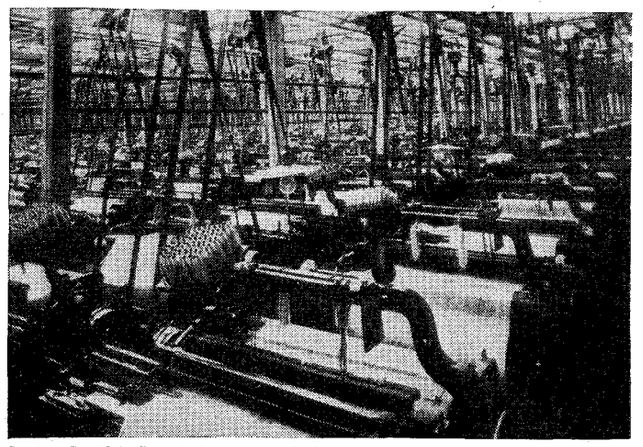
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

England and Japan in World-wide Trade War

Nippon's Rise as Textile Producer Is Called "Most Formidable Industrial Challenge" Great Britain Has Ever Faced

A world-wide trade war in the textile industry between England and Japan has developed in the last few months. For the first time in over a century Japanese cotton exports surpassed Great Britain's, and for the first time in Japanese textile history Japan's cotton export trade surpassed in value her raw silk exports. Japan's rise as a textile producer has been characterized by an English economist as "the most formidable industrial challenge Britain has ever had to face."

For the first eight months of 1933 Japan exported 1,392,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth as against 1,386,000,000 square yards for Great Britain. Japan now produces from her 9,000,000 spindles over 2,000,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth in a total world market of 5,500,000,000 square yards. In the first six months of 1930 the value of her cotton-cloth export was 149,908,000 yen; raw silk, 172,755,000 yen; in the same months for 1933 her cotton-cloth export had increased to 182,880,000 yen, raw silk had decreased to 167,498,000 yen. Japan has now replaced Italy as the world's second largest producer of rayon, producing in 1932 68,000,000 pounds, 13 per cent. of the world output.



Courtesy Consulate General of Japan, New York

One of the largest cotton-mills in Tokyo

Fearing a loss of the Empire's Indian market to the cheaper Japanese cloth, the Indian Government's import duty on cotton cloth was raised 75 per cent., practically eliminating Japan from the Indian market. Through higher world tariffs, India's tariff particularly, Japan's cotton export has fallen off 30 per cent. in the last few months.

Japanese cotton spinners of Osaka retaliated by boycotting Indian raw cotton with the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese commercial treaty, which expired October 10, 1933. Japan immediately centered her attentions on other markets, Central and South America where England has found new markets, and Cuba and the Philippines where the United States has built up a textile market over a number of years.

Japan has exported about $1,000,000 worth of cotton cloth into the United States recently. Fearing tariff reprisals under the NRA textile code, Japan has not concentrated on the American market, but her cotton export trade reacts on our industry.

Altho the United States exports only 7 per cent. of her cotton manufactures, the effect of prices in the world market is vital to the value-fixing of the remaining 93 per cent., since a surplus in the domestic market would lower the price of cotton for domestic consumption. Cotton manufacturers hope the Government will give attention to the export trade before world markets are lost to Japan.

American raw cotton exports have prospered under the Indian tariff to the extent of 50,000 bales more per month, but Japan is encouraging cotton growing in China. The last few months Japan has been forced to buy from India because of an American shortage of short-staple cotton, which her mills require. This increased Japanese demand for American short-staple cotton may lower the world market price of Indian cotton below the American price and tend to give the continental trade to India.

Japan's importance as a cotton producing nation came after the war. Tariff barriers forced her to turn from the production of yarn to cloth and finally the finished article. Her adaptability in producing a cheap, attractive product, which the British manufacturer refused to make, secured the Indian market. Manchuria supplies her with 9,000,000 pounds of inferior raw wool annually, which she hopes to increase to 45,000,000 pounds of improved quality annually by crossing Manchurian sheep with merinos. Raw cotton now comes to her from America.

Experts claim Japan has the most modern textile equipment in the world. Japan's 9,000,000 spindles — including Japanese mills in China—distributed among four major, self-containing firms, working native labor long hours for small wages for a small margin of profit, aided by a depreciated currency, are superior to England's 50,000,000 spindles, scattered among hundreds of competitive units.

Japanese industrialists point out that the total Japanese imports from the British Commonwealth in 1932—mostly Indian raw cotton and Australian raw wool—amounted to 407,000,000 yen, and Japanese exports to the Commonwealth amounted to 385,000,000 yen. A continuation of the trade war would be disastrous to the favorable British trade balance of 22,000,000 yen.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Greatest Book Purchase on Record

Acquisition by British Museum of Codex Sinaiticus From Soviet Government for $510,000 Brings to Light Unsuccessful Negotiations by Americans

THE agreement of the trustees of the British Museum to purchase from the Soviet Government for £100,000 ($510,000 currently) the manuscript known as the Codex Sinaiticus, one of the only two existing fourth-century manuscripts of the Bible, has aroused keen interest in this country. Book collectors agree that it is the greatest book purchase of all time and regret that no American was able to bring the rarity into this country.

The manuscript belonged to the late Czar Nicholas, and, as Bible scholars over the world well know, has played a most important rôle in the establishment of the Biblical text. The only other manuscript of equal importance is the Codex Vaticanus, also a fourth-century manuscript of the Bible, in the Vatican Library at Rome. The purchase is not only significant in itself, since the transfer of ownership of a manuscript of such importance is virtually unprecedented, but it set an all-time record for a sale price. The next largest price paid for a manuscript was £32,000, also given by the British Museum, for the "Bedford Horae," a psalter and book of hours executed in the early fifteenth century.

Americans Unsuccessful

Since December 20, when Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald made his announcement of the purchase in the House of Commons, several unsuccessful negotiations by Americans have come to light. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the noted book collector of New York, who has purchased for himself and others many of the world's finest books and manuscripts, revealed that the Codex was offered to him in 1932 for $1,250,000. He expressed surprize at the "bargain" price paid by the British Museum. After weeks of negotiations the collector said he was forced to give up the deal because of the price asked, altho he admitted that no real monetary value could ever be placed on the rare Codex. Few persons have known, also, of the adventurous efforts of a former State senator of Texas to bring the manuscript to this country.

Few works of literature have been shrouded with as much romance as the Codex Sinaiticus. Its almost miraculous discovery in the last century and events leading up to its sale have thrilled alike governments, religious authorities, scholars and book collectors. The discoverer was a shrewd, persistent, adventurous German Biblical critic, Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin von Tischendorf, born in 1815 at Legenfeld in the Saxon Vogtland. Convinced of the necessity of finding newer and more exact collations of manuscripts of the New Testament following his studies at the University of Leipzig, he decided to devote his life to searching for and deciphering early manuscripts. Overcoming many difficulties, he set out in 1843 for the Near East to wander among Greek, Coptic, Syrian and Armenian monasteries, where "there might be some precious manuscripts slumbering for ages in dust and darkness."

In a pamphlet published in 1886 by the American Tract Society, "When Were Our Gospels Written?" the intrepid German relates his discoveries: "The desire which I felt to discover some precious remains of any manuscripts, more especially Biblical, of a date which would carry us back to the early times of Christianity, was realized beyond my expectations. It was at the foot of Mt. Sinai, in the convent of St. Catherine, that I discovered the pearl of my researches.

From the Encyclopedia Brittanica

A page from the Codex Sinaiticus

In visiting the library of the monastery, in the month of May, 1844, I perceived in the middle of the great hall a large and wide basket full of old parchments, and the librarian, who was a man of information, told me that two heaps of papers like this, moldered with time, had been already committed to the flames. What was my surprize to find amid this heap of papers a considerable number of sheets of a copy of the Old Testament in Greek, which seemed to be one of the most ancient I had ever seen."

Securing forty-five sheets of old parchment, as much as he could take without arousing undue suspicions, Tischendorf left for Saxony. He was widely acclaimed for his discoveries but was clever enough to keep his sources secret. A second trip to the east in 1853, nine years later, failed to turn up further traces of his previous discoveries. In 1858 he went to Russia, proposed a plan of journey to the government, received approval from the emperor, and set out for a third time for Mt. Sinai. Again he was rebuffed with failure, and was ready to depart when, by accident, he was talking with the steward when the latter asked him to take refreshment in his cell. Tischendorf accepted, and related later:

"He took down from the corner of the room a bulky kind of volume wrapped up in cloth, and laid it before me. I unrolled the cover and discovered, to my great surprize, not only those very fragments which, fifteen years before, I had taken out of the basket, but also the other parts of the Old Testament, the New Testament complete, and in addition the Epistle of Barnabas and a part of the Pastor of Hermas. . . . I knew that I held in my hand the most precious Biblical treasure in existence—a document whose age and importance exceeded that of all the manuscripts which I had examined during the twenty years' study of the subject."

With considerable effort Tischendorf persuaded the monks to present the manuscript to the Czar, at whose cost it was published in 1862 in four folio volumes familiar to all present-day Bible scholars. After years of incessant editorial labors, Tischendorf died in 1874 from overwork. The manuscript passed into the hands of the Soviet Government during the revolution, along with other priceless collections gathered by the Czar. This opened the way for collectors and dealers who have since been negotiating for the treasure.

Texan's Adventurous Efforts

About this time a State senator in Texas, Harry L. Darwin, conceived the idea of securing the Codex Sinaiticus for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and other Protestant churches in America. Born on a farm near Paris, Texas, forty-five years ago, Darwin is a hard-hitting, spacious, jovial, and somewhat oratorical lawyer, whose hobby since his retirement from the legislature has been aiding the University of Texas, his alma mater. It would be a great thing, he mused, if he could gain this priceless manuscript for Texas, the South, and America. Until a few months ago, after thirteen years of dickering, Mr. Darwin was hopeful of securing the Codex.

The Texan first negotiated through "Big Bill" Haywood, who had gone to Russia after the revolution. Darwin had met "Big Bill" through chance as a boy at radical meetings in the northwest. Haywood agreed, but before much had been accomplished the Leon Trotzky régime fell and Haywood with it. Darwin's next contact was with a former Russian nobleman, whose aid came to naught when he was detained in Egypt by British authorities. The third approach was made through the Soviet ambassador to Mexico, but when she returned to Moscow she was sent to Norway and the matter was dropped.

Finally Darwin got in touch with the Amtorg Trading Corporation in New York, official Soviet trade body, and negotiations proceeded satisfactorily. He asserts the first price asked was $10,000,000, then $5,000,000, and then $1,500,000. Last July Darwin was trying to get the price to $1,000,000, a figure he hoped to meet with sums raised by interested parties. For some reason, so far unexplained, the Soviet Government chose to accept the relatively low price offered by the British Museum.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Sells two more stories

"Perhaps you will be interested to learn that I have just sold two more stories. One of these was to The Blue Book, and the other was sold to True Detective Mysteries. I feel quite encouraged, for I consider both these magazines a step in advance of the ones I have sold to formerly."—DARRELL E. JORDAN, P. O. Box 277, Friendship, N. Y.

How do *you* KNOW *you can't WRITE?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under such practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

How you start

We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing — acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

NRA MEMBER U.S. WE DO OUR PART

Newspaper Institute of America
1776 Broadway, New York

Send me, without cost or obligation, your *Writing Aptitude Test* and further information about writing for profit, as promised in the Literary Digest—January 6.

Mr. / Mrs. / Miss .....

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.)
20A364

Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Once Is Enough.—"Troubled with your throat, eh! Ever gargled with salt water?"

"Yes. I was nearly drowned while swimming last summer."—*Boston Transcript.*

Another Injustice to Woman.—"What caused the rumpus at their house?"

"She asked him to bring home something to give as bridge prizes at her club and save her a trip down-town, and he brought home a couple of cook-books."—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Drowned Out.—Mrs. Newly-Rich was recounting to an acquaintance the thrilling events of the night before, when the house had been burgled. "As a matter of fact," she said, "we were eating our soup—"

"Then, of course," interrupted the candid friend, "none of you heard anything."—*Christian Advocate.*

Plays No Favorites.—A writer of book reviews for a New York paper remarks: "It is rare to meet in contemporary fiction a single character one would care to be found dead with." We solemnly declare there is no character, in or out of fiction, that we would care to be found dead with.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Reward of Thrift.—A father said, "Now, son, start saving the pennies and put them in this yellow box, and when you get five pennies give them to me and I'll give you a nickel and you can put that in this blue box; then, when you get five nickels give them to me and I'll give you a quarter and you can put it in this red box."

Seventeen years later the boy discovered that the red box was the gas-meter.—*Lexington Herald.*

Hitched His Wagon to Venus.—Laffoon Names Mae West Latest Kentucky Colonel.—*Head-line.*

Laffoon has made Mae West a colonel.
How kind! And yet—by the Etolonel!—
We suspect that his game
Is to get his own name
On the front page of each daily jolonel.
—*Tom Daly in Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Chief Consultant.—Back in the '80s, a noted physician, a teacher in a London medical school, was named a member of the staff of physicians at Buckingham Palace. Explaining why he could no longer conduct his classes, the doctor wrote this message on the blackboard:

"Dr. Blank regrets he can no longer meet his classes as he has this day been appointed a physician to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria."

Beneath this announcement some student wag later wrote:

"God Save the Queen."—*Washington Labor.*

Emily Post Please Okay.—Q—What should a hostess say in greeting a guest arriving at a reception?

A—Any casual inquiry like "Was my husband over to Gus's when you left?" will do.

Q—Is it proper when shaking hands to hold the hands high?

A—Not unless it is done to guard the chin in case the other guy should take a swing at it.

Q—Should a man ever tuck his napkin in the top of his vest?

A—Never. It should always be tucked in the collar, then he won't spill gravy on his tie, shirt or vest.—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Page Mickey.—Mrs. Roosevelt leans toward simple dishes for White Mouse lunches.—*Spokane paper.*

Hail to the Chief.—Crows had gathered hours in advance of their arrival at Guaraja Bay, awaiting the first sight of the Lindbergh sea-plane.—*Philadelphia paper.*

It's Served Hot by Radio.—
ISLAND TO GET
AIR BY MAIL
—*Sault Ste. Marie Paper.*

Often Happens.—The auditorium of the First Baptist church was well filled again last evening, and many faces could be seen throughout the audience. — *Gloversville paper.*

Financial Item.—Hollywood, Dec. 6.—After a "trial honeymoon" of several weeks with Maurice H—— of Chicago, Fifi D——, movie actress, said to-night that she will marry him next Wednesday afternoon.—*Montrose (Colo.) paper.*

Curious Coincidence.—Two automobiles crashed head-on on the Germantown road. The automobiles were traveling toward each other.——*Shippenburg (Pa.) paper.*

Referred to Mr. Pecora.—Legitimate profits have always been regarded in this country as a proper reward for individual initiative, industry, and theft.—*Charlottesville paper.*

Old Stuff Here.—The first child born in the Paris nudist colony on an island in the River Seine arrived to-day. The parents are a French professor and his wife, prominent nudists, who decided to have a 100 per cent. nudist birth as a scientific experiment.—*Washington paper.*

Ai! Ai! Ai!—American Lunch—
Asparagus with French Sauce
Beef Broth
Beef and Fraid Potatoes
Fraid Eeggs and Peas and Fraide Anion
—*Menu of the American Society at Santiago de Chile.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"That's Fine—AND I KNOW IF YOU RIDE IN A PLYMOUTH, YOU'LL BUY IT!"

Walter P. Chrysler, famous automotive builder, invites you to see the 1934 Plymouth Six that will be displayed soon.

"For it's the only Low-priced car with Individual Springing, Floating Power, Safety-Steel Body and Hydraulic Brakes."

"YOU'RE QUITE right in what you say. I think that most people have stopped taking cars for granted... or buying them purely from habit. They're looking and riding . . . and that's why Plymouth has been so successful.

"This year, the *ride* is particularly important. Our engineers have eliminated the front axle. They've given each front wheel its own spring. Even the lowest-price model has this individual springing.

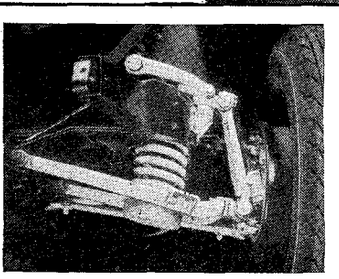
"Our great effort has been to give you an easier riding, more comfortable car, no matter what you pay.

"In addition, we've given you a 77-horsepower engine. The bodies are bigger. The whole car is much more beautiful than last year. And right here let me stress one point in particular.

"Again in 1934, Plymouth is the only low-priced car with Floating Power engine mountings, a body of steel reinforced with steel, and hydraulic brakes.

"I think it's the best engineered car in its field. But you be the judge. Ride in a Plymouth before you buy."

Perfected ventilation—on all De Luxe models—the front window drops and the windshield opens. Here's real comfort in all weather.



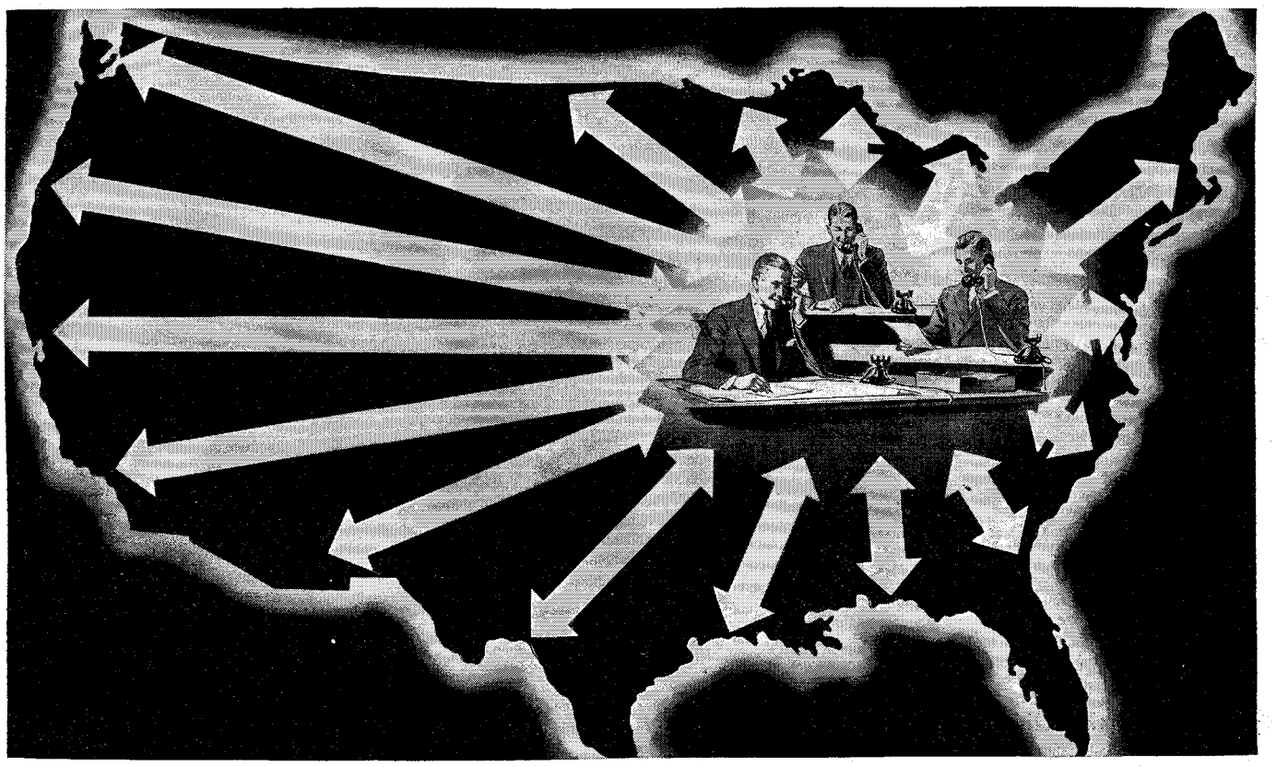
Plymouth's Individual Front Wheel Springing, pictured above, is simple, rugged and reliable. It ends the bumpy ride, does away with shimmy.

On display Soon—
AT DODGE, DE SOTO, CHRYSLER DEALERS EVERYWHERE

NEW PLYMOUTH SIX

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AROUND THE COUNTRY EVERY FRIDAY . . . BY TELEPHONE



ONCE a week by telephone, the sales executives of Kelvinator Corporation make a complete swing around the country, stopping in many cities to discuss current activities with their district managers.

This regular use of Long Distance not only keeps them in close, up-to-the-minute touch with developments in every territory . . . but it provides a valuable sales stimulus, by letting headquarters officials help the field men with their local problems.

Every-day use brings profitable results

In addition to these weekly talks, Kelvinator Corporation makes extensive *every-day* use of Long Distance in furthering its many promotional efforts. R. I. Petrie, Sales Manager, cites a recent experience as typical of what can be accomplished by this swift, sales-building service.

"A small price rise had been announced for the end of the month," he says, "and buying had been exceptionally heavy in anticipation of it. The day before the rise was to take effect, we telephoned forty-four of the company's largest distributors and dealers. In a few hours by Long Distance orders were received for 9000 additional units — one-fifth of the entire month's orders. The result was an all-time sales record for the month . . . 45,500 units."

Companies of every size are constantly telling us how they are getting new business, making advantageous purchases, cutting costs in unexpected ways . . . through their *organized* use of Long Distance. Wouldn't it be worth while to see what *your* company might accomplish? We will be glad to help. Just call the local Bell Telephone Business Office, and a telephone representative will visit you at your convenience. No obligation.

TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	*To*	*Daytime*	*7 P.M.*	*8:30 P.M.*
Detroit	Cleveland	$ .60	$ .50	$ .35
New York	Washington	1.05	.90	.60
Omaha	Denver	2.05	1.75	1.15
Atlanta	Los Angeles	7.00	5.50	4.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED